

EXHIBIT A

Georgia Land Trust, Inc.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT

COVER SHEET

Easement Name: Maple Landing, LLC


County: Effingham County, Georgia
City: Guyton, Georgia

Date of Easement: 30 December, 2010

Easement Grantor: Maple Landing, LLC
Attn: Derek Hutcheson
4919 Augusta Road
Garden City, Georgia 31408
(478) 374-3610 (Office)
(478) 231-9163 (Mobile)

Easement Holder: Georgia Land Trust, Inc.
428 Bull Street, Suite 210
Savannah, Georgia 31401
(912) 231-0507

Documentation: Stephen Kirk, Stewardship Director
Prepared by:

Signature: 

Date: November 16th – 24th, 2010

Grantor Initials



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Grantee Initials



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Declaration of Property Condition:

Grantor Acknowledgment of Property Condition

This is to certify that I, **L. Derek Hutcheson**, an authorized representative of **Maple Landing, LLC**, as Grantor of a Conservation Easement to the **Georgia Land Trust, Inc.**, on land in the County of Effingham, State of Georgia, to be recorded in the Effingham County Registry of Deeds, am familiar with the condition of the land subject to said Conservation Easement and, in compliance with Section 1:170A-14(g)(5) of the federal tax regulations, do acknowledge and certify that this Baseline Documentation Report is an accurate representation as of the date of the grant of said Conservation Easement. Any characterization contained in the Baseline Documentation Report shall not be interpreted so as to alter, amend, or otherwise modify the Conservation Easement. In any conflict or inconsistency between the Baseline Documentation Report and the terms of the Conservation Easement, the Conservation Easement shall prevail.

Easement Grantor:

Maple Landing, LLC

By: Effingham Managers, LLC
Its Manager

[Signature]
By: L. Derek Hutcheson
Its Manager

12-30-10
Date

[Signature]
Witness: Signature

Christy D. Hill
Witness: Print Name

State of Georgia
County of Effingham

On the 30 day of Dec, 2010 personally appeared before me the above named L. Derek Hutcheson as a representative of Maple Landing, LLC, and made oath that the foregoing description and acknowledgments made on personal knowledge are true.

[Signature]
Notary Public: Signature

LeAnn Huyser
Notary Public: Print Name

My Commission Expires: August 2014



Grantor Initials DA

Grantee Initials P

Grantee Acknowledgment of Property Condition

This is to certify that I, **Stephen Kirk**, as an authorized representative of the Grantee of a Conservation Easement granted to the Georgia Land Trust, Inc. by **Maple Landing, LLC**, on land in the County of Effingham, State of Georgia, to be recorded at the Effingham County Registry of Deeds, am familiar with the condition of the land subject to said Conservation Easement and, in compliance with Section 1:170A-14(g)(5) of the federal tax regulations, do acknowledge and certify that this Baseline Documentation Report is an accurate representation as of the date of the grant of said Conservation Easement. Any characterization contained in the Baseline Documentation Report shall not be interpreted so as to alter, amend, or otherwise modify the Conservation Easement. In any conflict or inconsistency between the Baseline Documentation Report and the terms of the Conservation Easement, the Conservation Easement shall prevail.

Easement Grantee:

Stephen Kirk
By: Stephen Kirk, Stewardship Director
Georgia Land Trust, Inc.

2-2-2011
Date

Luanne R. Young
Witness: Signature

Luanne R. Young
Witness: Print Name

State of Alabama

County of At Large

On the 2 day of February, 2011 personally appeared before me the above named Stephen Kirk, and made oath that the foregoing description and acknowledgments made on personal knowledge are true.

Janie M. Williamson
Notary Public: Signature

Janie M. Williamson
Notary Public: Print Name

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 29, 2014

My Commission Expires: _____

Grantor Initials OK

Grantor Initials P

Conservation Easement Abstract:

Name of Easement: Maple Landing, LLC

Grantor(s) Contact Information: Maple Landing, LLC
Attn: Derek Hutcheson
4919 Augusta Road
Garden City, Georgia 31408
(478) 374-3610 (Office)
(478) 231-9163 (Mobile)

Easement Size (approximate acreage): +/- 283.42 acres

Location of Easement: Effingham County, Georgia

Restrictions and Retained Rights:

The Property is protected from activities or land uses that would have a detrimental effect on the Conservation Values of the Property set forth in the Conservation Easement. With prior notice/permission, the Land Trust retains the right to visually inspect the Property, in a reasonable manner and at reasonable and regular times, in order to verify the compliance with the Conservation Easement.

Reserved Rights: The Grantor's rights to use the Property, as specifically set forth in the Conservation Easement, do not significantly impact the Conservation Values protected by the Conservation Easement.

Reserved rights are set forth in the Conservation Easement and also determined by consultation between the Grantee and the Grantor.

Restrictions: Activities inconsistent with the Conservation Easement are set forth in the Conservation Easement and also determined by consultation between the Grantee and the Grantor.

Man-Made Features:

The Property contains the following improvements:

- One pervious surface road
- Several firebreaks
- Plantation pine forest, approximately 79 acres
- Logging decks and open timber harvest clearings, approximately 2 acres
- One metal entrance gate

These man-made features may be seen on the Man-Made Features Map and Stand Delineation Maps in Appendix 3 of this Report.

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Concise Summary Statement of Easement Purposes:

The purpose of this Conservation Easement is to:

- Protect the working forest lands
- Protect the Lower Ogeechee River Watershed
- Extension of the open space and watershed features by adding contiguous protected lands

Target Elements:

- Protection of naturally regenerating wetlands and Lower Ogeechee River watershed.
- Promote the SOAR (Savannah-Ogeechee-Altamaha Rivers) Forest Legacy Area of the Georgia Forestry Commission under the Georgia Forest Legacy Program.
- Protection of the Property promotes key protection themes set forth in the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS). The Lower Ogeechee River Watershed is a High Priority Watershed identified by the GCWCS within the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion.
- The Property is located in a route for migratory birds and provides natural habitat for many mammals, amphibians, reptiles and plants. Species such as the southern bog-button, pond spice, pond spicebush, arrow arum, yellow flytrap, frosted flatwoods salamander, Brimley's chorus frog, broad-striped dwarf siren, carpenter frog, many-lined salamander, spotted turtle, eastern indigo snake, common rainbow snake, gopher tortoise, eastern coral snake, slender glass lizard, northern Florida pine snake, swallow-tailed kite, painted bunting, winter wren, and star-nosed mole may find suitable habitat on the Property and have been identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to be rare, threatened or endangered species.
- Extension of previously protected lands adjacent and within close proximity of the Property.

Potential Threats to Ecological Integrity:

Effingham County has been among the faster growing counties in Georgia in the last twenty years. The exurban pattern of development, with large lots consuming significant areas of productive farm and silvicultural soils is the greatest threat to the ecological integrity of the Property. This Conservation Easement helps protect against this threat by providing permanently protected land.

Required Frequency of Monitoring for this Easement:

Annually

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Condition of Property Summary:

Prior Land Use:

Historically, the Property has been a natural riverine wetland and upland. The tract has been managed as both natural forest land within the wetter portions and timber forest land on the upland sites.

During the field survey the following conditions were observed or noted:

Structures or former structures that potentially contained hazardous materials or residue thereof:	None.
Impoundments, such as lagoons or ditches, that potentially contained hazardous liquids:	None.
Abandoned Storage tanks:	None.
Above Ground Storage Tanks:	None.
Electrical cables and Transformers above/below ground:	None.
Abandoned surface or hydrocarbon mines:	None.
Drains, Sumps, Pits, Ditches, Pools:	None.
Odors, Stains, Corrosion, Stressed Vegetation:	None.

Current Land Use:

The current land uses of the Property are primarily timber management. The Property contains a mixture of plantation pine forest and cut-over, early successional wetlands. The pine plantation has recently been thinned and contains three areas of timber clearings. The early successional wetlands are derived from a recent hardwood-forest cut-over within the area. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) classifies the wetlands of the Property as being almost entirely Palustrine/Forested Broad-Leaved Deciduous Seasonally Flooded Wetland. Other wetlands classified by the NWI that are found on the Property include Palustrine/Forested Broad-Leaved Deciduous and Broad-Leaved Evergreen Saturated, Palustrine/Forested Broad-Leaved Deciduous Temporarily Flooded, Palustrine/Forested Broad-Leaved Evergreen Saturated, and Palustrine/Scrub Shrub Broad-Leaved Deciduous and Needle-Leaved Evergreen Temporarily Flooded. The current uses of the Property include hunting, hiking, camping and personal recreational use.

Physical Environment:

Ecoregion: The physical environment of the subject Property is described using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Ecoregion Descriptions. Ecoregions denote areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources. They are designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. Ecoregions are directly applicable

to the immediate needs of state agencies, including the development of biological criteria and water quality standards and the establishment of management goals for non-point-source pollution. They are also relevant to integrated ecosystem management, an ultimate goal of many federal and state resource management agencies.

The Property is located in an area categorized as an EPA Level III Ecoregion called the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion. The Southern Coastal Plain extends from South Carolina and Georgia through much of central Florida, and along the Gulf coast lowlands of the Florida Panhandle, Alabama, and Mississippi. From a national perspective, it appears to be mostly flat plains, but it is a heterogeneous region also containing barrier islands, coastal lagoons, marshes, and swampy lowlands along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. In Florida, an area of discontinuous highlands contains numerous lakes. This ecoregion is generally lower in elevation with less relief and wetter soils than the Southeastern Plains Ecoregion. Once covered by a variety of forest communities that included trees of longleaf pine, slash pine, pond pine, beech, sweetgum, southern magnolia, white oak, and laurel oak, land cover in the region is now mostly slash and loblolly pine with oak-gum-cypress forest in some low lying areas, citrus groves, pasture for beef cattle, and urban.

The Southern Coastal Plain was once a sea floor and is composed mainly of unconsolidated sediments with little hard rock at the surface. Coastal Plain sediments originated in the Piedmont and even in the mountains beyond and have been deposited over thousands of years. Near the fall line the Coastal Plain can be highly dissected but it becomes nearly completely flat closer to the coast. The current soils of the Coastal Plain tend to be sandy, a result of prehistoric oceans advancing and retreating across them. Prehistoric wave action dissolved and reduced soils to the sturdiest of substrates, quartzite or sand. The Coastal Plain typically has a moderate climate with hot humid summers and mild winters. There is an average of 51 inches of rain, which comes from both convective thunderstorms in spring and summer and occasional hurricanes in fall.

The Property is found in the ecoregion subdivision known as the Sea Island Flatwoods. The Sea Island Flatwoods are poorly-drained flat plains with lower elevations and less dissection than the Atlantic Southern Loam Plains. Pleistocene sea levels rose and fell several times creating different terraces and shoreline deposits. Spodosols and other wet soils are common, although small areas of better-drained soils add some ecological diversity. Trail Ridge is in this region, forming the boundary with the Okefenokee Swamp. Loblolly and slash pine plantations cover much of the region. Water oak, willow oak, sweetgum, blackgum and cypress occur in wet areas.

The Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion covers approximately 6,634,517 acres in Georgia. Approximately 910,119 acres (13.7% of the ecoregion) are in some form of permanent or long-term conservation ownership. Georgia DNR manages

approximately 122,250 acres owned in fee simple by the State of Georgia and an additional 119,738 in leases or management agreements. Federal land ownership includes approximately 428,875 acres managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 284,910 acres managed by the Department of Defense, 33,436 acres managed by the National Park Service, and 4,564 acres managed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The vast majority of federal land is found in two properties - Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and Fort Stewart Military Reservation.

Much of the above information is included in Table 1 of Appendix 5 which presents a summary of the EPA Level III Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion. The proximity and range of the ecoregions of Georgia are illustrated in the Ecoregion Map located in Appendix 3.

Hydrology: The Property is situated within the Lower Ogeechee River Sub-Basin of the larger Ogeechee River Basin. The Property can better be described as being located less than 1.5 miles from the Ogeechee River and containing riverine wetlands that contribute water flow directly to the Lower Ogeechee River Watershed. The Ogeechee River has been identified as a High Priority Coastal Water and Watershed by the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS). These streams were chosen on the basis of documented occurrences of high priority aquatic species, high water quality rankings based on Index of Biotic Integrity scores, and designation as exemplary streams in a previous study by The Nature Conservancy. The Property is bordered on the southeast by an intermittent stream that flows into the riverine wetlands of the Ogeechee River.

The Ogeechee is one of the relatively-few untamed major rivers of its length in North America, with no major dams. There are a few mill ponds in the headwaters, but the main stem is free of damming because of its extremely low gradient. This 245-mile blackwater river has many devotees who love its primitive qualities. Canoeists glide through the reflective water, exploring the meandering river swamps. Anglers set out trotlines at night, hoping for catfish but watchful of cottonmouths and alligators. Ministers wade down the river's sandy banks and baptize believers in the clean, cold waters. And yelping children swing on a tree rope, dropping into the Ogeechee's tea-stained waters on the Fourth of July.

The Ogeechee River is a 6th order river in the Coastal Plain region of Georgia. Originating at 650 feet above sea level with small spring-fed creeks near Interstate 20 in Greene County, the river picks up volume as it flows south to the fall line. Leaving the Georgia Piedmont, it enters the Upper and then Lower Coastal Plain, where it picks up volume, depth, and width, with miles of adjoining river swamps buffering the river, holding back civilization and adding to its mystery. Just north of Interstate 95, it enters the tidal zone and is joined by its main tributary, the Canoochee River, where it meanders through tidal marsh until it meets the ocean at Ossabaw Sound at the coast. The Ogeechee River forms the western boundary of Effingham County. Tributaries draining the western

edge of the county where the Property is located include Shrimp Creek, Mill Creek, and the Little Ogeechee River.

The Ogeechee River Basin totals 5,535 square miles and its drainage to the coast plays a significant role in forming Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherines, Blackbeard, and Sapelo islands. Most rivers flow into other rivers or impoundment lakes and lose their name, or join other rivers and adopt a different name. For example, the Chattahoochee becomes the Apalachicola at the Florida border below Lake Seminole and the Altamaha is formed by the Oconee and Ocmulgee. But the Ogeechee is the Ogeechee from beginning to end, the longest river in Georgia to keep its name throughout its course.

With intimate swamps and bottomland hardwoods adjoining the river, it retains a pristine quality and provides food, water, and shelter for large numbers of raccoon, deer, otter, beaver, and mink. Trees found in the wetter areas include tupelo and cypress, and the bottomlands support water oak, laurel oak, red maple, swamp blackgum, and sweet gum. The river has a namesake tree, the Ogeechee lime, whose bright red fruits are found floating in quiet eddies of the river during the fall. Several rare plants are also found near the river, including pitcher plants, witch-alder, needle palm, spider lily, and others. Blooming in the spring is wild azalea. The secluded river swamps are a haven to a wide variety of birds that use the river as a protected greenway, including woodpeckers, ducks, songbirds, and wading birds. Osprey and Mississippi and swallowtail kites are often seen cruising the river, and a variety of owls and hawks feeds on the small mammals found in the bottomland forests. Water snakes and alligators are common in the Ogeechee River. In the lower reaches, wood storks and southern bald eagles use the river as a feeding ground, and West Indian manatees occasionally visit the river near the coast. The fish fauna of the Ogeechee, much sought after by fishermen, includes American shad, redbreast sunfish, redear sunfish, spotted sunfish, black crappie, largemouth and striped bass, chain pickerel, shellcracker, and catfish. The endangered shortnose sturgeon breeds here. Where the river becomes salt marsh, commercial fishermen catch blue crab, and small operators throw cast nets for shrimp and baitfish.

The Ogeechee, Suwanee, Ochlocknee, Satilla, and St. Mary's river basins drain sandy soils that lack the ability to retain dissolved organic matter leached from terrestrial vegetation. Hence their water is tea-colored, and they are called Blackwater Rivers. Even though there are high concentrations of dissolved organic matter in the river, the suspended sediment levels are low. Extremely low concentrations of dissolved oxygen occur in Blackwater Rivers during the warmer months of the year. These blackwater rivers have very little change in elevation per unit river length and extensive floodplains. Historically they had large amounts of woody debris and snags creating an intricate patchwork of rivers and riparian zones. Woody debris and snags are vital to the secondary production of aquatic insects, particularly because they provide the stable habitat for insects since the stream bottom consists primarily of constantly shifting sand. Snagging operations at the turn of the century changed the rivers.

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Flooding plays an important role in the exchange between the surrounding watershed and the main channel of the river. Highest concentrations of total organic carbon occur during these flooding periods and the lowest concentrations are measured during low flow periods. This exchange between the mainstem and the floodplain occurs because of the lack of impoundments and the low gradient of these rivers. In the 48 contiguous states, there are only 42 free-flowing rivers that are greater than 125 miles in length. The Ogeechee, Satilla, St. Mary's, and Suwanee Rivers are four of these unimpounded rivers within Georgia.

The protection of the riverine wetlands within the Ogeechee River system achieved by this Conservation Easement will contribute to the growth of an ecologically significant habitat of plant and animal populations. Protection of this Property contributes to protection of waterways within the Ogeechee River Watershed pursuant to the goals of the United States Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. Major water corridors such as the Ogeechee River, and their surrounding wetlands, host migratory birds and imperiled species like bald eagles, swallow-tailed kite, and wood storks. Some of the known plant and animal species identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to be found within the Lower Ogeechee River Watershed that find habitat in the riverine wetlands, currently in early successional stage or as future forested-hardwood wetlands, mature hardwood bottomland wetlands, and pine forests as found on the Property include: southern bog-button, pond spice, pond spicebush, arrow arum, yellow flytrap, frosted flatwoods salamander, Brimley's chorus frog, broad-striped dwarf siren, carpenter frog, many-lined salamander, spotted turtle, eastern indigo snake, common rainbow snake, gopher tortoise, eastern coral snake, slender glass lizard, northern Florida pine snake, swallow-tailed kite, painted bunting, winter wren, star-nosed mole and blackwater swamp natural community. Table 3 of Appendix 5 contains a list of special concern plants, animals and communities in Effingham County, Georgia, where the Property is located.

Geology: Georgia consists of four distinct geologic regions. From northwest to southeast, those four regions are the Ridge and Valley, the Blue Ridge, the Piedmont, and the Coastal Plain. As mentioned earlier, the Property is located in the Coastal Plain region. All of these geologic regions extend into the surrounding states, but Georgia is the only state south of Virginia to have all four regions. The Ogeechee River Basin contains parts of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Physiographic Provinces, which extend throughout the southeastern United States. Similar to much of the Southeast, the basin's physiography reflects a geologic history of mountain building in the Appalachian Mountains and long periods of repeated land submergence in the Coastal Plain Province. The northernmost part of the Ogeechee River Basin is within the Piedmont Province where the headwaters arise. This province constitutes less than 5 percent of the Ogeechee River Basin and is underlain by mostly Precambrian as well as early Paleozoic crystalline rocks that include a wide variety of gneisses, granites, schists, amphibolites and phyllites. Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks are also present. The area is characterized by numerous inactive fault zones and

joint patterns within the rocks that dictate the surface stream patterns and ground water resources. The crystalline rocks typically are overlain by a porous, residual soil generally known as saprolite.

The Fall Line is the boundary between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Provinces. This boundary approximately follows the contact between older crystalline metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont Province and the younger unconsolidated Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments of the Coastal Plain Province. As implied by the name, streams flowing across the Fall Line can undergo abrupt changes in gradient, which are marked by the presence of rapids and shoals. Geomorphic characteristics of streams differ between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces. In the Coastal Plain, streams typically lack the riffles and shoals common to stream in the piedmont and exhibit greater floodplain development and increased sinuosity. Coastal Plain sediments constitute more than 95 percent of the Ogeechee River Basin. Approximately 80 percent of the Coastal Plain sediments in the basin are sands and clays. The rest include calcareous sediments and Quaternary alluvium. Coastal Plain sediments overlap the igneous and metamorphic rocks of the southern edge of the Piedmont Province at the Fall Line. Coastal Plain sediments nearest to the Fall Line are Cretaceous to Eocene in age. These sediments are dominantly terrestrial to shallow marine in origin and consist of sand, kaolinitic sand, kaolin, and pebbly sand. They host the major kaolin deposits in Georgia with many of these deposits found within the Ogeechee River Basin.

Effingham County, more particularly, is located in the Barrier Island Sequence District of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The district is characterized by marine terraces which formed by a series of rises and falls in sea level during the Pleistocene Epoch. The majority of the surface geology of the county is comprised of the Cypresshead Formation. This formation was deposited 2.5 to 3 million years ago and is described as Pliocene in age. The formation disconformably overlies the sediment formations which comprise the Hawthorne Group, an older, Miocene stratigraphic sequence that was deposited between 13 and 23 million years ago. These units typically strike to the northeast and gently dip southeast at approximately 8 to 14 feet per mile. The Hawthorne Group formations outcrop in ascending order toward the south-southeast, down the dip, in the low-lying areas near the Savannah River and its tributaries.

The Cypresshead Formation is described as a coastal beach/sound deposit and divides the formation into two gross lithofacies, an updip lithofacies and a downdip lithofacies. The downdip lithofacies is the more distinctive lithology of the formation and is characterized by thinly bedded, fine-grained, well sorted sand with thin layers of clay dispersed throughout the sand. The updip lithofacies is a coarsegrained, well to poorly sorted sand with conspicuous cross-bedding. The weathered sand is typically reddish brown or orange, and the thin clay layers are white. The formation can be distinguished from the underlying Hawthorne Group formations in being prominently horizontal- and cross-bedded, nonphosphatic, in containing little interstitial clay, and in commonly containing

burrows and bioturbation structures. Hawthorne Group sediments were deposited in a shallow marine, continental shelf environment. The Hawthorne Group formations that are exposed in Effingham County are, in ascending order, the Porters Landing Member of the Parachucla Formation, the Marks Head Formation, and the Berryville Clay and Ebenezer Members of the Coosawhatchie Formation.

Soils: Georgia's Ogeechee River Basin crosses four major land resource areas (MLRA's), which generally reflect the physiographic provinces. About 6 percent of the area is in the Southern Piedmont MLRA, about 4 percent in the Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills MLRA, 48 percent in the Southern Coastal Plain MLRA, and 42 percent in the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRA where the Property is located. Soils vary widely across the basin, ranging from nearly level to steep, from shallow to very deep, from excessively drained to very poorly drained, and from sandy to clayey. General trends are seen with soils across the watershed. Going from north to south, degree of slope decreases, water tables are generally higher, and soil textures go from to clayey in the Southern Piedmont, to sandy or sandy over loamy in the Sand Hills, Coastal Plain, and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods.

Landforms in the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods part of the watershed are nearly level. Water tables are generally closer to the surface in this area than in other parts of the watershed. Typically, soils have a sandy surface layer that is 20 to 40 inches deep over loamy subsoil. This varies considerably, however. Characteristic of part of the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRA are sandy soils that have an accumulation of an organic matter-aluminum complex. There is also a significant area of marsh soils along coastal areas and soils having restricted drainage are common throughout the area. The dominant soil orders in the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRA are spodosols and ultisols. The soils in the area dominantly have a thermic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and siliceous or kaolinitic mineralogy. They generally are very deep, well drained to very poorly drained, and loamy or clayey. Most of the upland soils of Effingham County occur on broad flats that are nearly level or gently sloping. These soils range from somewhat poorly drained to somewhat excessively drained. Most of these soils have a sandy surface layer overlying a sandy subsurface layer or loamy subsoil. The uplands are dissected by sluggish drains and depressions. Soils in these drains and depressions are very poorly drained or poorly drained, have a much higher organic matter content in the surface horizons, and are often flooded. These soils are sandy or loamy throughout.

Mostly unconsolidated Coastal Plain sediments occur at the surface throughout the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods area. These sediments are primarily Tertiary to Quaternary in age. They are a mixture of river-laid sediments in old riverbeds and on terraces, flood plains, and deltas. These young sediments are made up of combinations of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. From central North Carolina to Florida, Cretaceous marine, near-shore shale, sandstone, and limestone deposits occur beneath the surface. This is an area relatively flat, crossed by many broad, shallow valleys that have a wide meandering of stream channels.

Portions of the stream valleys are bordered by short, steep slopes and elevations range from 25 to 165 feet with a local relief that is primarily less than 35 feet. Swamps were common in this area prior to agricultural development. The present-day river valleys are extensive and are also flat near the coast.

The Property contains Albany sand, Blanton-Foxworth complex, Echaw-Centenary complex, Fuquay loamy sands, Pelham loamy sand, and Pickney mucky sand soil types for Effingham County. Other soils that comprise a small percentage of the Property include Leon sand and Meldrim sand. Albany sands are somewhat poorly drained soils found in nearly level flats on marine terraces and consist of loamy marine deposits or sandy marine deposits. Blanton-Foxworth complex are somewhat excessively drained soils found in nearly level or very gently sloping broad interstream divides and consist of loamy marine deposits or sandy marine deposits. Echaw-Centenary complex are moderately well drained soils found in nearly level flats on marine terraces and consist of sandy marine deposits. Fuquay loamy sands are well drained soils found on nearly level backslopes, shoulders and summits of broad interstream divides on marine terraces and consist of loamy and/or sandy marine deposits. Leon sands are poorly drained soils found in areas nearly level in low flats on marine terraces and contain sandy marine deposits. Meldrim sands are moderately well drained soils found on nearly level flats on marine terraces and consist of loamy and / or sandy marine deposits. Pelham loamy sands are very poorly drained soils found on nearly level drainages and depressions and consist of sandy alluvium parent material. Pickney mucky sand are very poorly drained soils frequently flooded and found in areas nearly level depressions and drainageways and consist of sandy alluvium parent material. The distribution and classification of soil layers that are found on the Property are depicted in the Soils Table and Soils Map in Appendix 4.

Prime farmland, as designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food and other beneficial crops and is also available for these uses. Farmland of statewide importance, or of local importance, is land other than prime farmland or unique farmland but that is also highly productive. Criteria for defining and delineating these lands are determined by the appropriate state or local agencies in cooperation with USDA. The Property contains approximately 9 acres of Statewide Important Farmland Soils as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation Services soil maps and classifications.

Ecological Features: On November 16th, 2010 an on-site survey of the Property was performed by Land Trust personnel. Various Checkpoints (CPs) were established on the Property by Global Positioning System (GPS) and representative photographs were obtained. A topographic map illustrating the photographic checkpoints and photographs associated with can be seen in Appendix 2 of this Report. Biological/Ecological data was collected for preparation of this Baseline Documentation Report. Currently the approximately

283.5 acre Property is plantation pine forest, cut-over, early successional riverine wetlands, and hardwood bottomland wetlands.

The Property has been managed under an intensive timber production regimen in recent years. The riverine wetlands account for approximately 196 acres (69%) and have recently been harvested with cut-over operations and are currently early successional. Species such as bald cypress, red maple, willow oak, water oak, swamp tupelo, sweetbay, loblolly bay, red bay, green ash, yellow poplar, sycamore, white oak, and river birch will become the dominant and co-dominant species as the riverine wetlands mature into natural hardwood-forested wetland. As mentioned earlier there is an intermittent stream that flows along the southeastern boundary of the Property. A small portion of the stream contains a 6.5 acres (2%) stand of hardwood bottomland wetlands. The small stand of mature natural hardwoods represents what the naturally regenerating wetlands will look like in many years to come. The upland pine plantations include approximately 79 acres (28%) of the Property that is loblolly pine dominant. The pine forests have recently been thinned and are in the 15-18 year class. Within the pine forests there are open timber harvest areas used as logging decks and clearings that consist of approximately 2 acres (1%) of the Property. The composition of the Property can be seen in the Stand Delineation Map located in Appendix 3.

The riverine wetlands have been designated a "No-Harvest Wetland Area (NHWA)" that will be afforded special protection from future timber and agricultural operations, structural development, or other disruptive activities. The current early successional will be able to grow into old growth hardwood bottomland wetlands that will provide relatively natural habitat for a wide range of plant and animal populations in the water features of the Lower Ogeechee River Watershed. The goal of the NHWA is to promote regeneration and maintain, permanently, a predominantly hardwood-forested wetland habitat.

The Property is situated adjacent to several existing Conservation Easements and two tracts that are currently being placed in Conservation Easement. The Conservation Easement will promote open space, protect water features, and provide natural wildlife corridors by adding contiguous protected lands.

The Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS) has identified a number of High Priority Species and Habitats for the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion where the Property is located. Though the current conditions of the cut-over riverine wetlands / "NHWA" do not qualify as a high priority habitat, these areas will be afforded the special protection to mature into natural forested-hardwood wetlands. The high priority habitat expected to occur within the NHWA is Bottomland Hardwood Forests. A small portion of the NHWA (~6.5 acres) is currently representative of the bottomland hardwood forest high priority habitat.

Bottomland Hardwood Forests: Bottomland Hardwood Forests are diverse hardwood-dominated forests found on natural levees, upper floodplain flats and terraces along brownwater and blackwater rivers. They are characterized by a diverse canopy of hardwood species dominated by various oaks, green ash, sweetgum, red maple, water hickory, and other mesic species. These extensive forested systems provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species, and are especially important for wide-ranging forest interior species. Bottomland hardwood forests have been impacted by altered hydrologic conditions, forest conversion, and invasive exotic species.

The GCWCS also identifies High Priority Sites and Landscape Features that may be present in the region. Included in these high priority sites and landscape features is the Ogeechee River Corridor.

Ogeechee River Corridor: The Ogeechee River originates in the lower Georgia Piedmont and flows 245 miles to the Atlantic Ocean at Ossabaw Sound. Natural communities of the Ogeechee River corridor include limestone shoals, sandbars, cypress-gum swamps, springs, bottomland hardwood forests and coastal salt marshes. Important habitats adjacent to the river floodplain include Carolina Bays, springs, limesinks, sandhills and Altamaha Grit outcrops. Examples of high priority species associated with the Ogeechee River floodplain and adjacent habitats include Georgia plume (*Elliottia racemosa*), wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), and swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). Numerous springs provide cool-water refuges for striped bass and other game fish.

The Ogeechee River is relatively free from significant development, except in the lower portions. This river has been considered for inclusion as a component of the Georgia Scenic River system and was nominated as a potential National Wild and Scenic River. Impacts to the river corridor include residential and industrial development (especially along the coast), conversion of bottomland hardwood forests, and drainage of adjacent wetland habitats.

Animals: The Ogeechee River Basin supports a diverse and rich mix of terrestrial and aquatic habitats and is home to several federally and state-protected species. The protection, restoration and enhancement of this Property would provide a relatively natural habitat for many species of game and non-game fish, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles as well as important nesting habitat for several species of Neotropical migrant songbirds, waterfowl and colonial wading birds, birds of prey, and various game birds. Technical teams for the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy have identified 74 high priority animal species in the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion including 27 birds, 17 reptiles, 10 mammals, 7 amphibians, 7 mollusks, 5 fish, and 1 aquatic arthropod. These species have been assigned global and state rarity ranks, protected status under federal or state law, and habitat range in Georgia. In additions, 88 species of high priority plants were identified for the region. High priority plant and animal species are presented in Tables 4 and 5 of Appendix 5.

The Property's mosaic of early successional wetlands, pine forests, and small stand of mature hardwood bottomland wetlands provide suitable habitat for a wide range of amphibious and reptilian species. The Property containing wetland habitat provides breeding and forage areas to numerous species. Amphibians and reptiles benefiting from the protected regenerating forest lands and wetlands afforded by the Conservation Easement include several species of snakes such as the copperhead, cottonmouth, rattlesnakes and many other non-poisonous varieties such water snakes. Box turtles and mud turtles live in the moist areas, while many frogs, skinks, and salamanders breed in the shallow waters and vegetation. The amphibians and reptiles with suitable habitat for breeding, forage and migration within the Property's wetland system that are considered high priority species by the GCWCS include the Brimley's chorus frog, broad-striped dwarf siren, carpenter frog, spotted turtle, common rainbow snake, and northern Florida swamp snake. High priority species that may find habitat on the Property's pine forest habitat include the gopher tortoise, eastern coral snake, and slender glass lizard. Those species that may find habitat on either swampy wetlands or pine flatwoods and hardwood forest habitats include the frosted flatwoods salamander, eastern coral snake, and eastern indigo snake may be found on either pine flatwoods or hardwood forest habitats. A general list of amphibian and reptilian species, that may find suitable habitat on the Property, is presented in Table 6 of Appendix 5. Although representatives of these amphibians and reptiles may not be found directly on the Property, the proximity of the Property to important waterways may have an indirect but profound impact on these amphibians and reptiles in or near creeks and rivers far from the Property.

The early successional wetlands and associated water resources provide migrating habitat for many familiar songbirds such as warblers, vireos, cardinals, grosbeaks, swifts, nuthatches, titmice, swallows, thrushes, sparrows, blackbirds, mockingbirds, thrashers, orioles flycatchers, finches, chickadees and tanagers that are referred to as neo-tropical migrants to name a few. Larger birds of prey such as osprey, bald eagle, and swallow-tail kites are often encountered near rivers and large water bodies, and a variety of owls and hawks feed on the small mammals found in the wetlands and forests. Loss of habitat needed for wintering, breeding and stopovers during migration has caused significant declines in numerous species of our favorite and most colorful song birds, colonial wading birds, and birds of prey. A wide variety of waterfowl and colonial wading birds are often seen in these wetland habitats such as the snowy white egret, great egret, cattle egret, yellow-crowned night heron, white ibis, great blue heron, anhinga, and wide array of ducks. Birds utilizing this habitat include species that are in rapid decline across the range of their populations. Several high priority species known to exist in the Ogeechee River Watershed in Effingham County that may find habitat in the naturally regenerating wetlands, maturing pine forests and small stand of mature hardwood bottomland wetlands include the painted bunting, winter wren, and swallow-tailed kite. The swallow-tailed kite has been noted to occur within 2 miles of the Property by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The wood stork has also been noted to occur within the area,

yet would occur closer to the Ogeechee River corridor in wetlands more mature. There are 27 bird species listed as high priority for the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion. A listing of migratory birds that may find suitable habitat for breeding, foraging or migration stopovers are presented in Table 7 of Appendix 5.

More than ninety species of mammals inhabit Georgia, from the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean to the mountains of northeast Georgia at elevations of more than 4,700 feet. Many mammals familiar to people, such as the white-tailed deer, live in the state; however about half of the area's mammals are rodents or bats, which are seldom seen and often unknown to most people. Mammals found in the natural wetlands and regenerating ecosystem of the Property may include white-tailed deer, skunk, bats, voles, grey and red fox, wild hog, raccoon, bobcat, swamp rabbit, mink, beaver, flying squirrels, fox squirrels, chipmunks, coyote, opossum, cottontail rabbit, and gray squirrel. The Southern Coastal Plain contains 10 species of mammals that are high priority. The star-nosed mole is the only high priority mammal species noted to exist in Effingham County that may find habitat provided by the Property. A detailed listing of mammals that may find suitable habitat on the Property is presented in Table 8 of Appendix 5.

References:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Environmental Protection Division, *Ogeechee River Basin Plan, 2001*.
URL: "<http://www.georgiaepd.org/Documents/ogeechee.html>"

Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR), Wildlife Resources Division, Website: <http://www.georgiawildlife.com>.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS). URL: "<http://www1.gadnr.org/cwcs/>"

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URL: "<http://soils.usda.gov/soils/technical/classification/osd/index.html>"

Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Data Mart. Website: <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey of Effingham County, Georgia.
URL: "http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/manuscripts/GA103/0/Effingham_GA.pdf"

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Plants Database. Website: <http://plants.usda.gov>

Clark, WZ, and Zisa, AC. 1976. Physiographic Map of Georgia. Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Griffith, GE, Omerink, JM, Comstock, JA, Lawrence, S, Martin, G, Goddard, A, Hutcher, VJ, and Foster, T. 2001. Ecoregions of Alabama and Georgia. US Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia

Biography of Preparer:

Report Writer & Field Work Technician: Stephen Kirk, Gadsden native, graduated from Auburn University School of Forestry in spring of 2001 with a B.S. in Forestry. While at Auburn, Stephen worked as the Land Manager of the Auburn University's campus Arboretum. He also worked in the School of Forestry's Longleaf Lab. Stephen's senior year was emphasized in spatial analysis of geography and GIS. A senior project included compiling all data for the state of Alabama Escambia County State Forest into a GIS database. All management practices, stand dynamics, and records of past applications were included. Stephen has been employed with Land Trust since May 2006. He currently serves as Stewardship Director with the responsibility of land management, GIS mapping, and conservation planning. While employed by the Trust, Stephen has written land management plans, baseline documentation reports, worked extensively with maps and mapping programs, preformed numerous field operations as well as manage all forestry, agricultural, recreational and wildlife properties associated with the Trust.

Appendix 1: Directions to Property

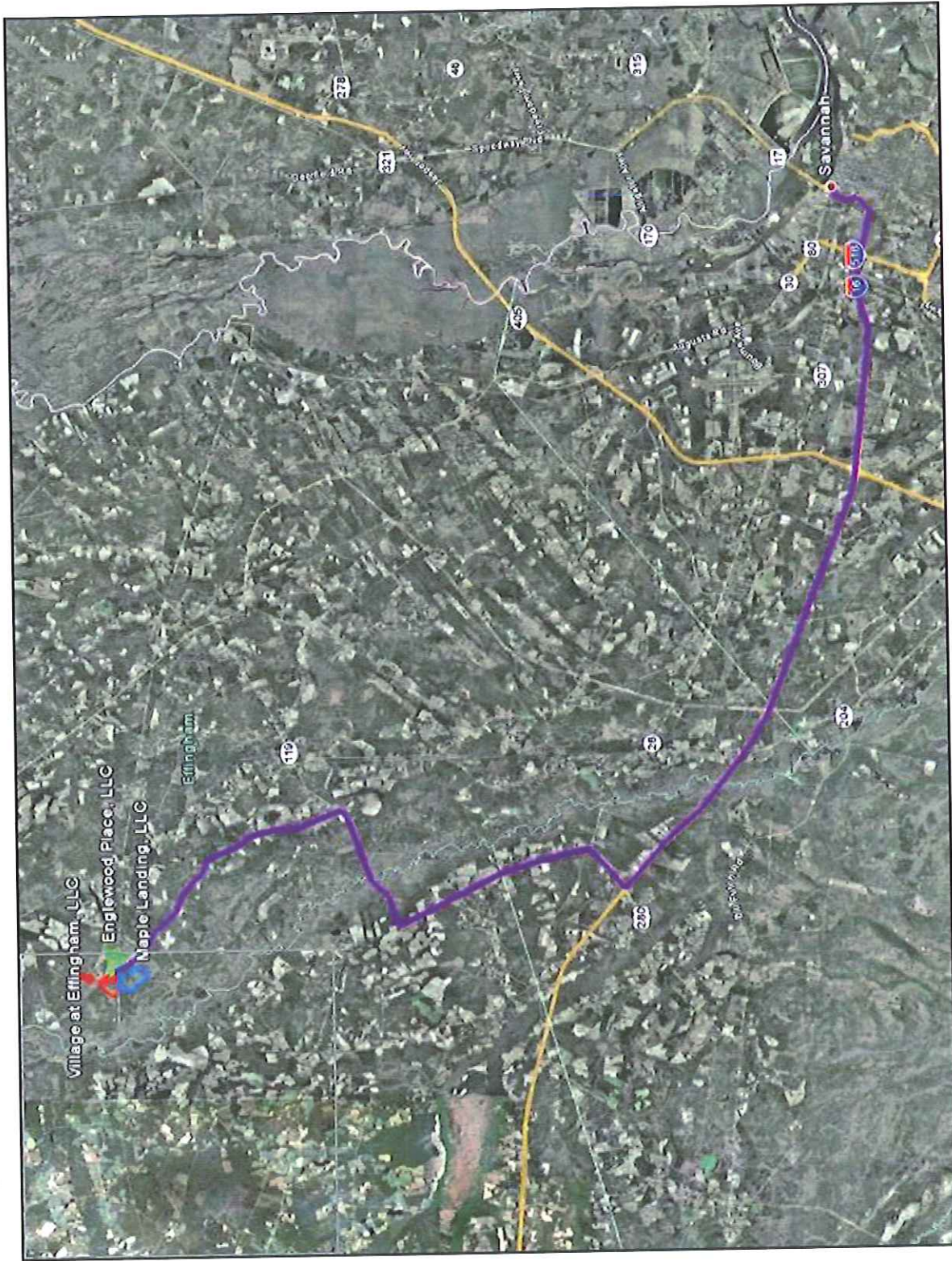
Written Directions:

The Property is located in northwest Effingham County, Georgia. Traveling west from Savannah, Georgia take Interstate-16 approximately 22 miles west. Take exit 143 off Interstate-16 and merge onto highway GA-30 East / US-280 East toward Highway US-80. Travel 1.8 miles on GA-30 / US-280 East. Continue on El Dorado Road another 4.3 miles. Continue straight on GA-119 North another 2.1 miles. Turn east (right) to stay on GA-119 North and travel 4.0 miles. Turn northwest (left) on Old Louisville Road and travel 8.7 miles. The Property will be located on the west (left side) of the dirt road and the entrance gate will be located on the eastern boundary of the Property. The white entrance gate leading into the Property is illustrated below. See the Proximity Maps in Appendix 1 for directions and proximity of the Property. Additional roads and access into the Property can be seen in the Man-Made Features Map in Appendix 3.



CP 1 (290°) - Entrance Gate into Maple Landing, LLC Property from Old Louisville Road.
(32°24'27.5"N 81°29'44.3"W) (17SMR 53392 85729)

Proximity Map of Property

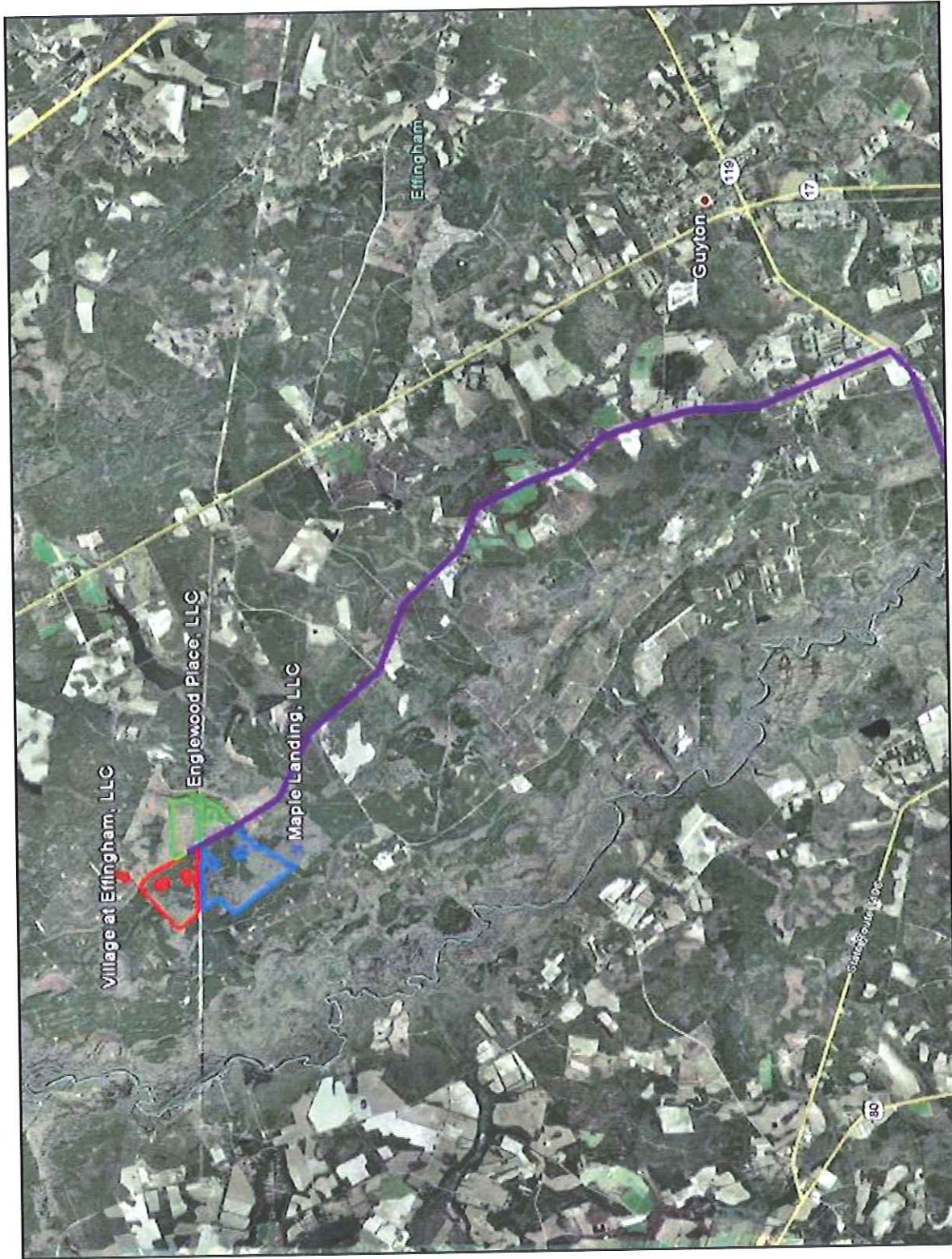


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Direction Map of Property

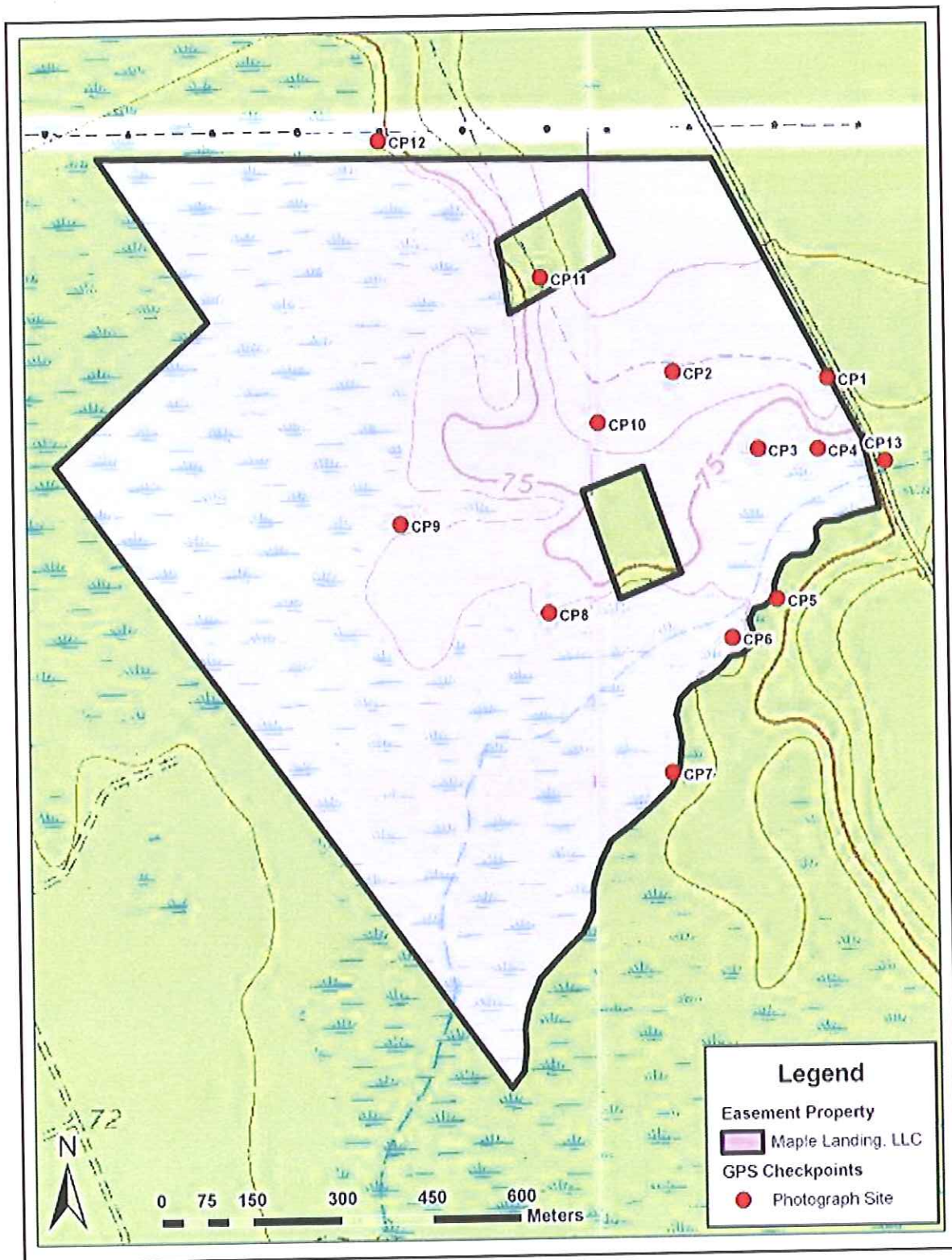


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Appendix 2: Checkpoints

Checkpoints Map



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Photographs of Property:

Refer to the topographic site map annotated with checkpoints (CP) and the referenced photographs taken on November 16th, 2010 to help with the descriptions of the areas visited.



CP 2 - Photo 1 (90°) Road conditions and plantation pine forest
(32°24'28.0"N 81°29'54.2"W) (17SMR 53134 85745)



CP2 - Photo 2 (300°) Plantation pine forest
(32°24'28.0"N 81°29'54.2"W) (17SMR 53134 85745)



CP2 - Photo 3 (260°) Road conditions and plantation pine forest
(32°24'28.0"N 81°29'54.2"W) (17SMR 53134 85745)



CP3 - Photo 4 (180°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'23.7"N 81°29'48.7"W) (17SMR 53277 85612)

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CP3 - Photo 5 (70°) Naturally regenerating wetlands with plantation pine in background
(32°24'23.7"N 81°29'48.7"W) (17SMR 53277 85612)



CP3 - Photo 6 (120°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'23.7"N 81°29'48.7"W) (17SMR 53277 85612)



CP4 - Photo 7 (100°) Firebreak separating the plantation pine forest and natural hardwood bottomland wetland forest
(32°24'23.6"N 81°29'45.0"W) (17SMR 53373 85609)



CP4 - Photo 8 (170°) Mature natural hardwood bottomland wetland forest that buffers the intermittent stream
(32°24'23.6"N 81°29'45.0"W) (17SMR 53373 85609)



CP4 - Photo 9 (330°) Firebreak separating the plantation pine forest and naturally
regenerating wetlands
(32°24'23.6"N 81°29'45.0"W) (17SMR 53373 85609)



CP5 - Photo 10 (50°) Intermittent stream that flows along the southeastern boundary line
buffered by mature hardwood bottomland forest
(32°24'15.8"N 81°29'47.6"W) (17SMR 53304 85369)

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Grantee Initials J



CP5 - Photo 11 (230°) Intermittent stream and small 30 foot buffer of hardwood bottomland forest
(32°24'15.8"N 81°29'47.6"W) (17SMR 53304 85369)



CP5- Photo 12 (300°) View of the naturally regenerating wetlands from the small 30 foot hardwood riparian buffer along the intermittent stream
(32°24'15.8"N 81°29'47.6"W) (17SMR 53304 85369)

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CP6 - Photo 13 (340°) Slash covered temporary logging road bisecting the naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'13.8"N 81°29'50.5"W) (17SMR 53228 85308)



CP6- Photo 14 (160°) Temporary logging road covered in slash crossing the intermittent stream corridor
(32°24'13.8"N 81°29'50.5"W) (17SMR 53228 85308)

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CP6 - Photo 15 (30°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'13.8"N 81°29'50.5"W) (17SMR 53228 85308)



CP6 - Photo 16 (240°) Temporary logging road covered in slash within the naturally
regenerating wetlands
(32°24'13.8"N 81°29'50.5"W) (17SMR 53228 85308)

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Grantee Initials J



CP7 - Photo 17 (60°) Intermittent stream with 30 foot riparian buffer of mature hardwood
(32°24'06.8"N 81°29'54.5"W) (17SMR 53123 85093)



CP7 - Photo 18 (210°) Mature hardwood buffer of 30 feet along the intermittent stream
(32°24'06.8"N 81°29'54.5"W) (17SMR 53123 85093)



CP7 - Photo 19 (260°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'06.8"N 81°29'54.5"W) (17SMR 53123 85093)



CP7 - Photo 20 (90°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'06.8"N 81°29'54.5"W) (17SMR 53123 85093)

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CP8- Photo 21 (150°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'14.6"N 81°30'02.0"W) (17SMR 52928 85334)



CP8- Photo 22 (200°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'14.6"N 81°30'02.0"W) (17SMR 52928 85334)



CP8- Photo 23 (270°) Naturally regenerating wetlands with plantation pine forest in background
(32°24'14.6"N 81°30'02.0"W) (17SMR 52928 85334)



CP8- Photo 24 (10°) View of the plantation pine forest
(32°24'14.6"N 81°30'02.0"W) (17SMR 52928 85334)



CP9- Photo 25 (280°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'19.9"N 81°30'11.6"W) (17SMR 52678 85498)



CP9 - Photo 26 (80°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'19.9"N 81°30'11.6"W) (17SMR 52678 85498)



CP9 - Photo 27 (340°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'19.9"N 81°30'11.6"W) (17SMR 52678 85498)



CP10 - Photo 28 (250°) Logging deck within the plantation pine forest
(32°24'25.2"N 81°29'58.9"W) (17SMR 53011 85660)



CP10 - Photo 29 (180°) Plantation pine forest that has been recently thinned
(32°24'25.2"N 81°29'58.9"W) (17SMR 53011 85660)



CP10 - Photo 30 (100°) Temporary logging road used for plantation pine thinning
(32°24'25.2"N 81°29'58.9"W) (17SMR 53011 85660)

Grantor Initials OA

Grantee Initials J



CP11 - Photo 31 (180°) Open clearing with plantation pine forest in background
(32°24'32.8"N 81°30'02.5"W) (17SMR 52918 85894)



CP11 - Photo 32 (245°) Open clearing with naturally regenerating wetlands in background
(32°24'32.8"N 81°30'02.5"W) (17SMR 52918 85894)

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CP11- Photo 33 (320°) Road conditions and plantation pine forest
(32°24'32.8"N 81°30'02.5"W) (17SMR 52918 85894)



CP12- Photo 34 (160°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'40.1"N 81°30'12.8"W) (17SMR 52650 86120)

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CP12- Photo 35 (190°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'40.1"N 81°30'12.8"W) (17SMR 52650 86120)



CP12- Photo 36 (220°) Naturally regenerating wetlands
(32°24'40.1"N 81°30'12.8"W) (17SMR 52650 86120)

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CP12- Photo 37 (100°) Plantation pine forest and naturally regenerating wetlands along the powerline easement
(32°24'40.1"N 81°30'12.8"W) (17SMR 52650 86120)



CP13 - Photo 38 (230°) Natural mature hardwood bottomland wetlands stand that buffer the intermittent stream
(32°24'23.0"N 81°29'40.7"W) (17SMR 53486 85590)

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CP13- Photo 39 (270°) Intermittent stream and mature hardwood bottomland wetlands
(32°24'23.0"N 81°29'40.7"W) (17SMR 53486 85590)



CP13 - Photo 40 (320°) Natural mature hardwood bottomland wetlands stand that buffer
the intermittent stream
(32°24'23.0"N 81°29'40.7"W) (17SMR 53486 85590)

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Appendix 3: Maps of Property

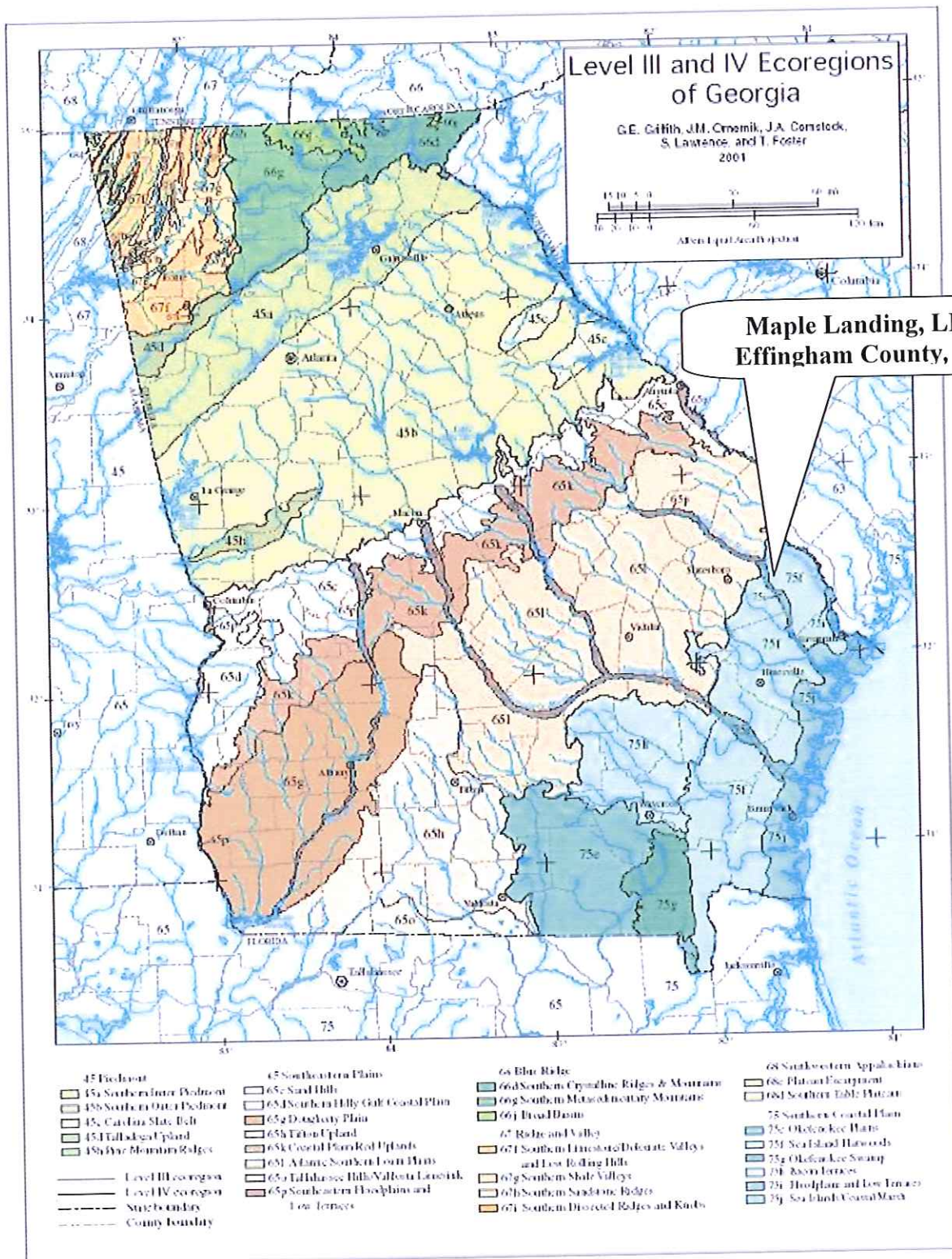
List of Maps:

- Georgia Ecoregion Map
- Georgia Watershed Map
- Man-Made Features Map
- Ecological Features Map
- Stand Delineation Map
- Agriculture & Forestry Envelope
- National Wetlands Inventory Map
- Proximity to Protected Land Map

Map Datum: All map coordinates are in UTM/MGRS using the 1927/83 North American Datum on USGS Topographic Maps.

Map Disclaimer: Maps contained in this report are not surveys and must not be construed as surveys. The Land Trust and its staff are not licensed surveyors. The information imparted with these maps is meant to assist the Land Trust in their efforts to clearly depict Property boundaries, describe placement of certain retained, reserved or excluded rights, and to calculate acreage figures. Property boundaries, while approximate, were established using the best available information which may include: surveys, tax maps, and field mapping using G.P.S. and/or ortho photos.

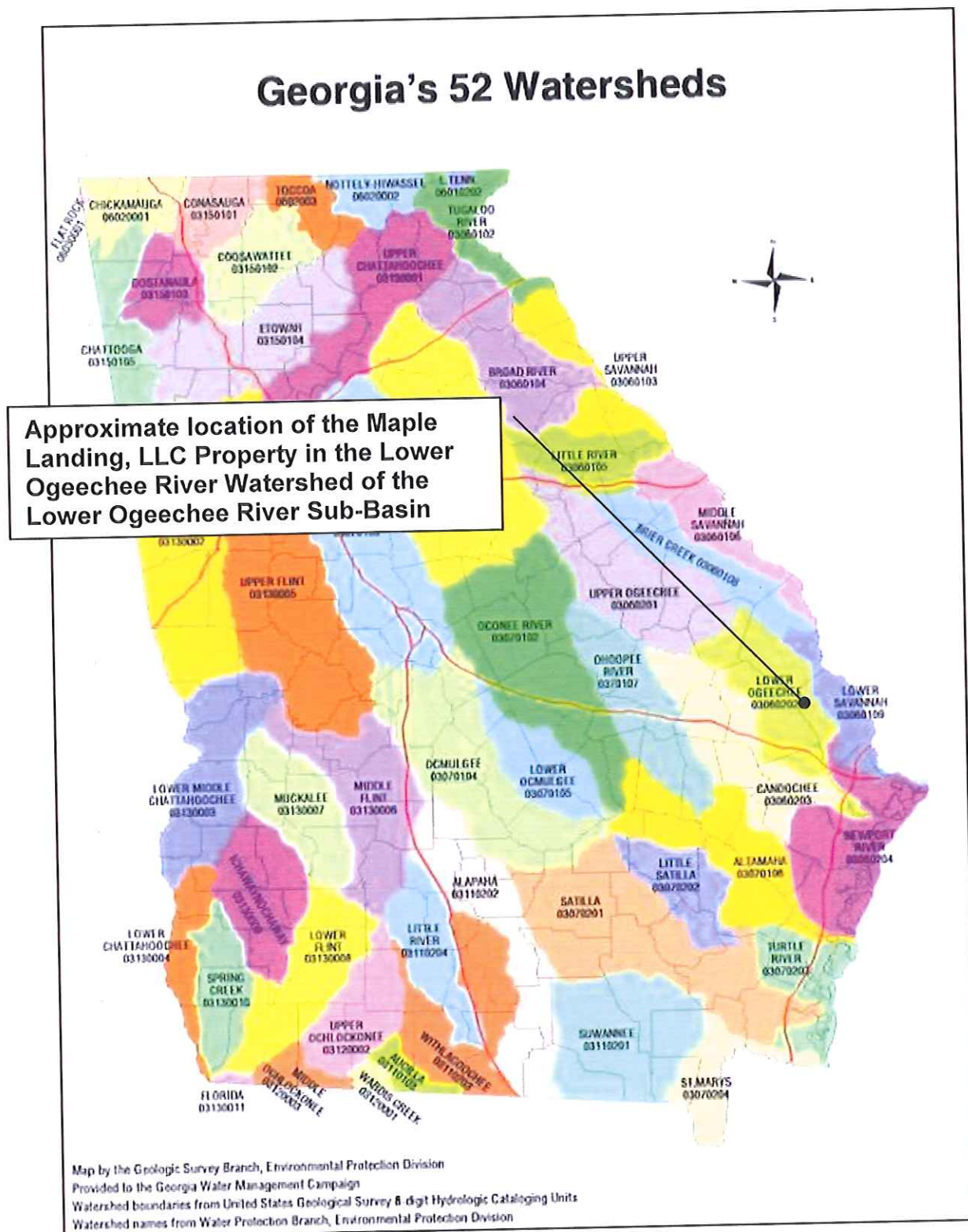
Georgia Ecoregion Map



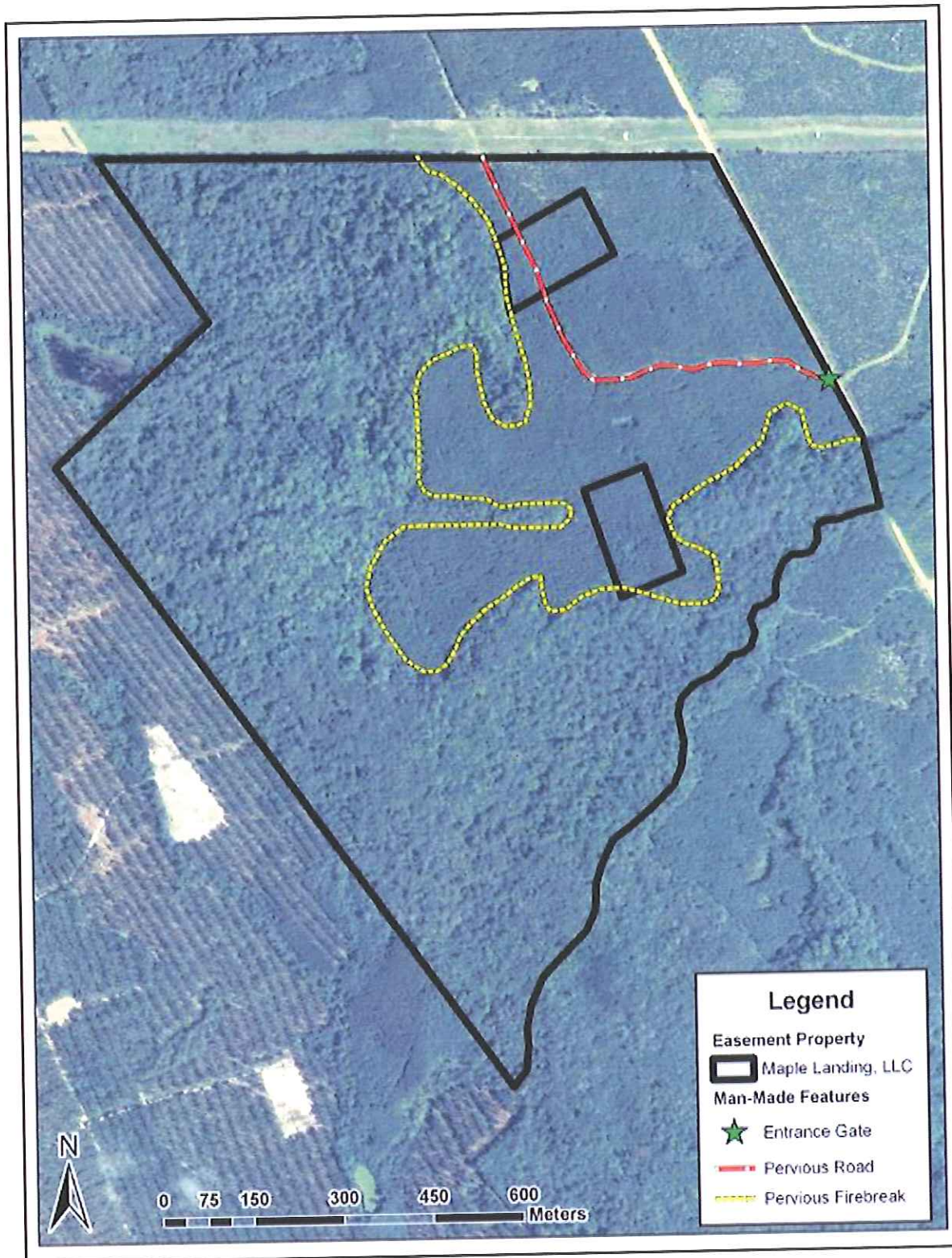
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Georgia Watershed Map



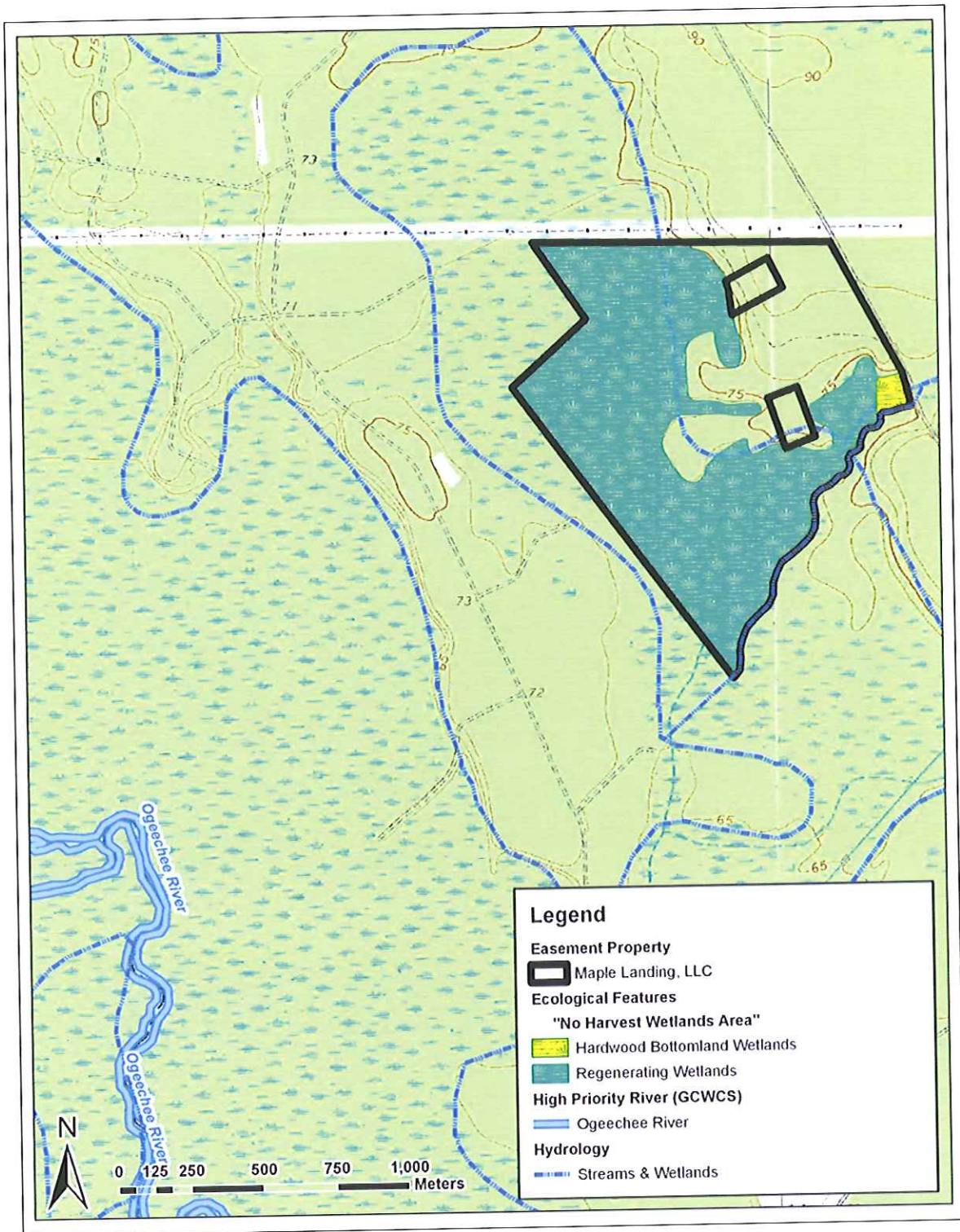
Man-Made Features Map



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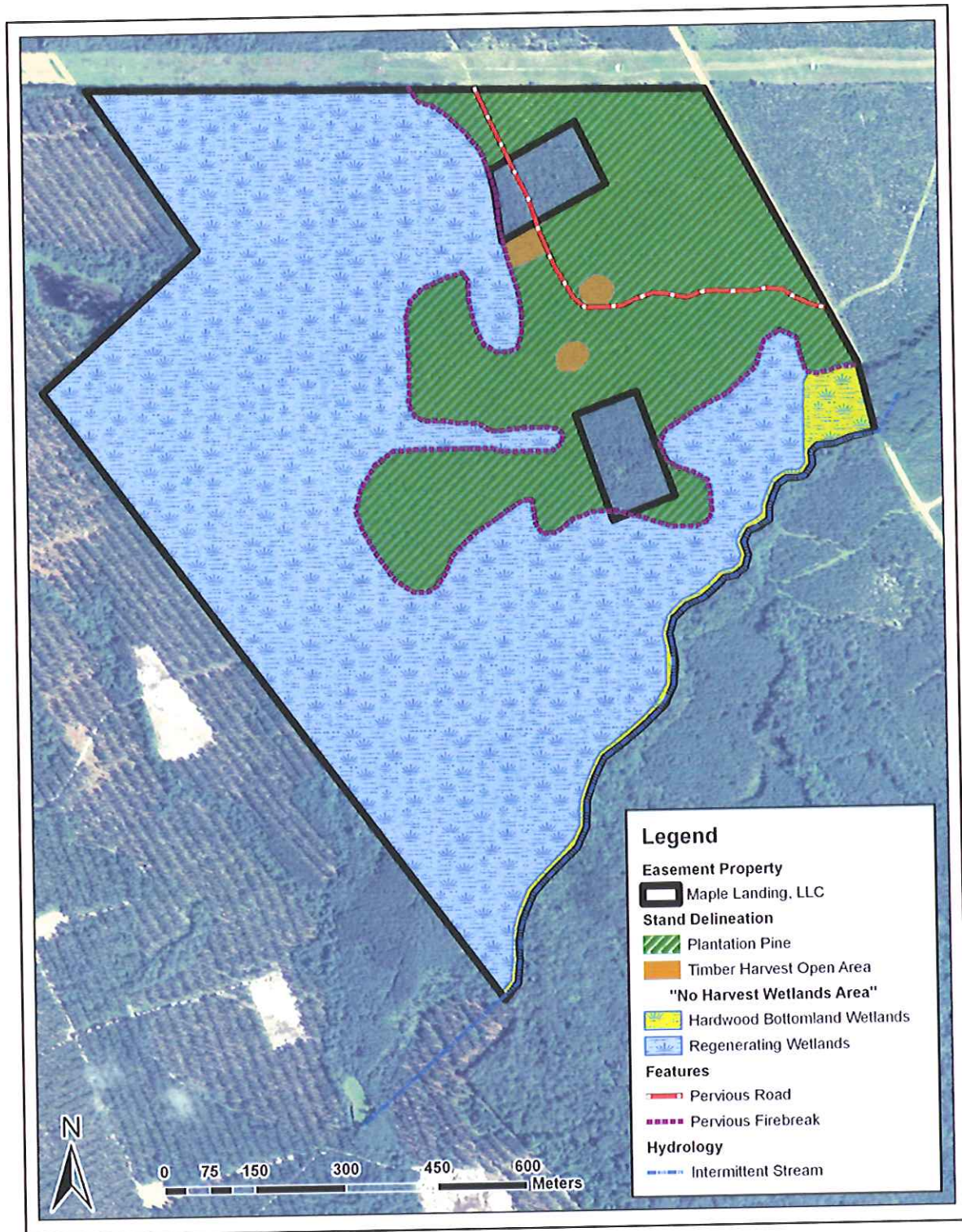
Ecological Features Map



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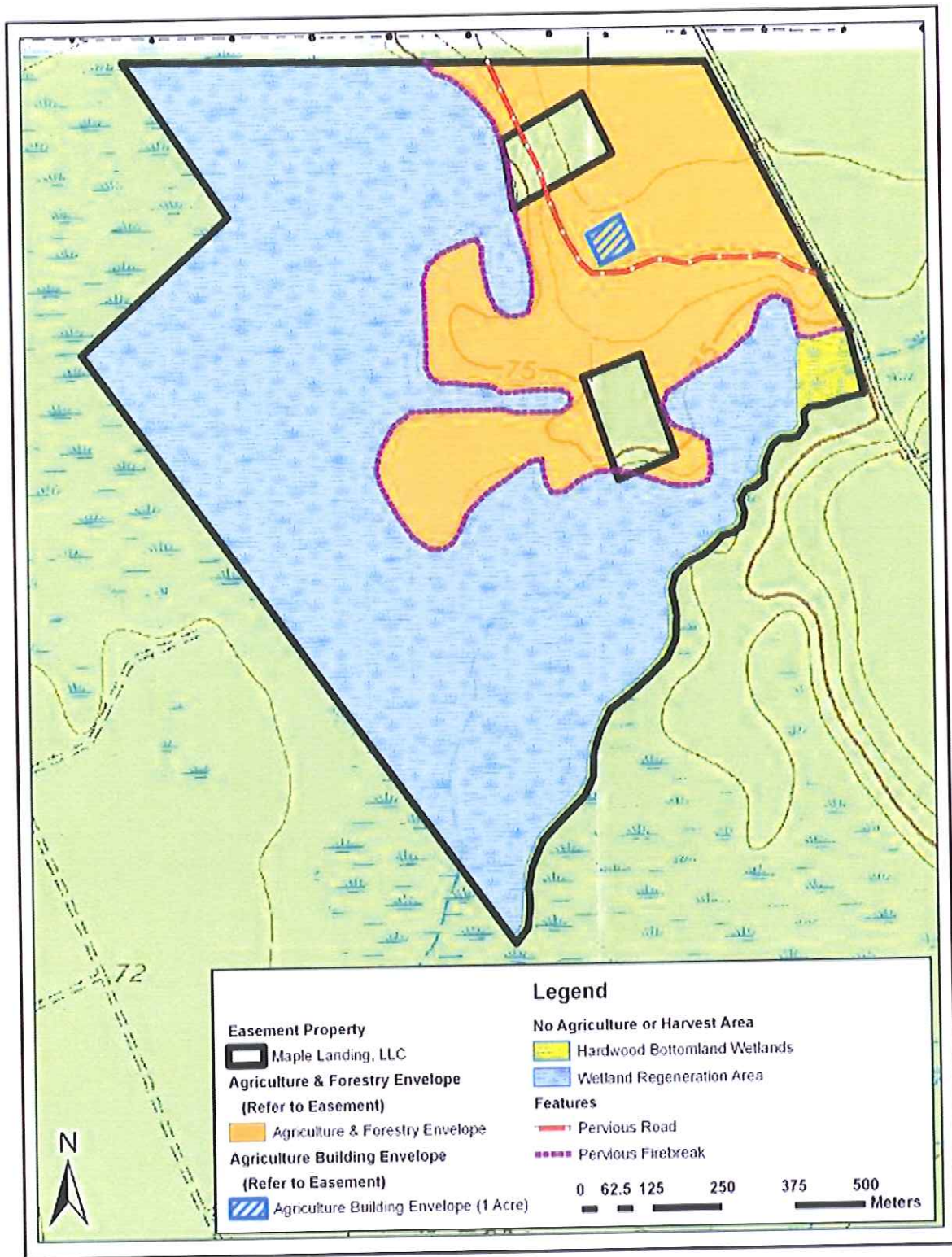
Stand Delineation Map



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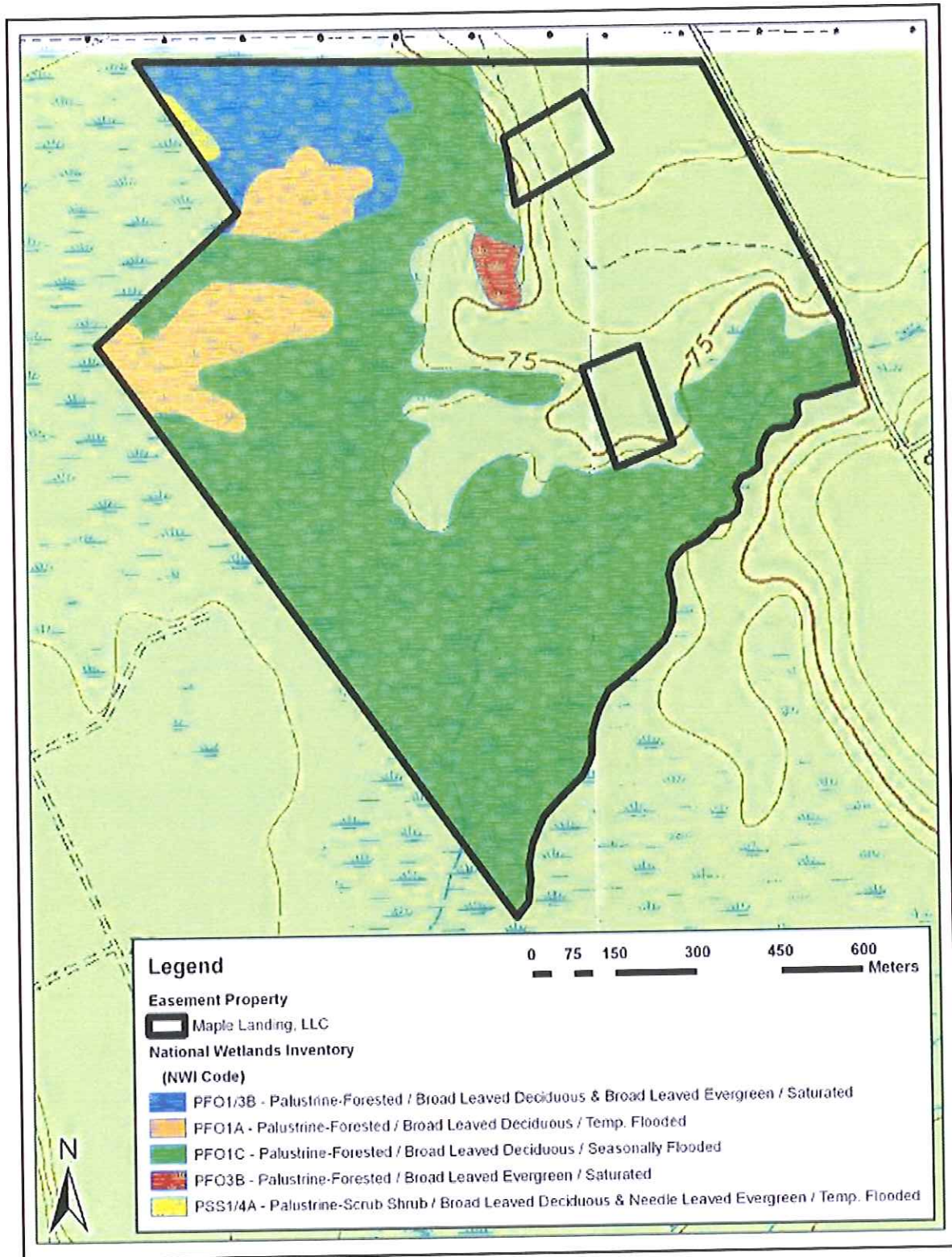
Agriculture & Forestry Envelope Map



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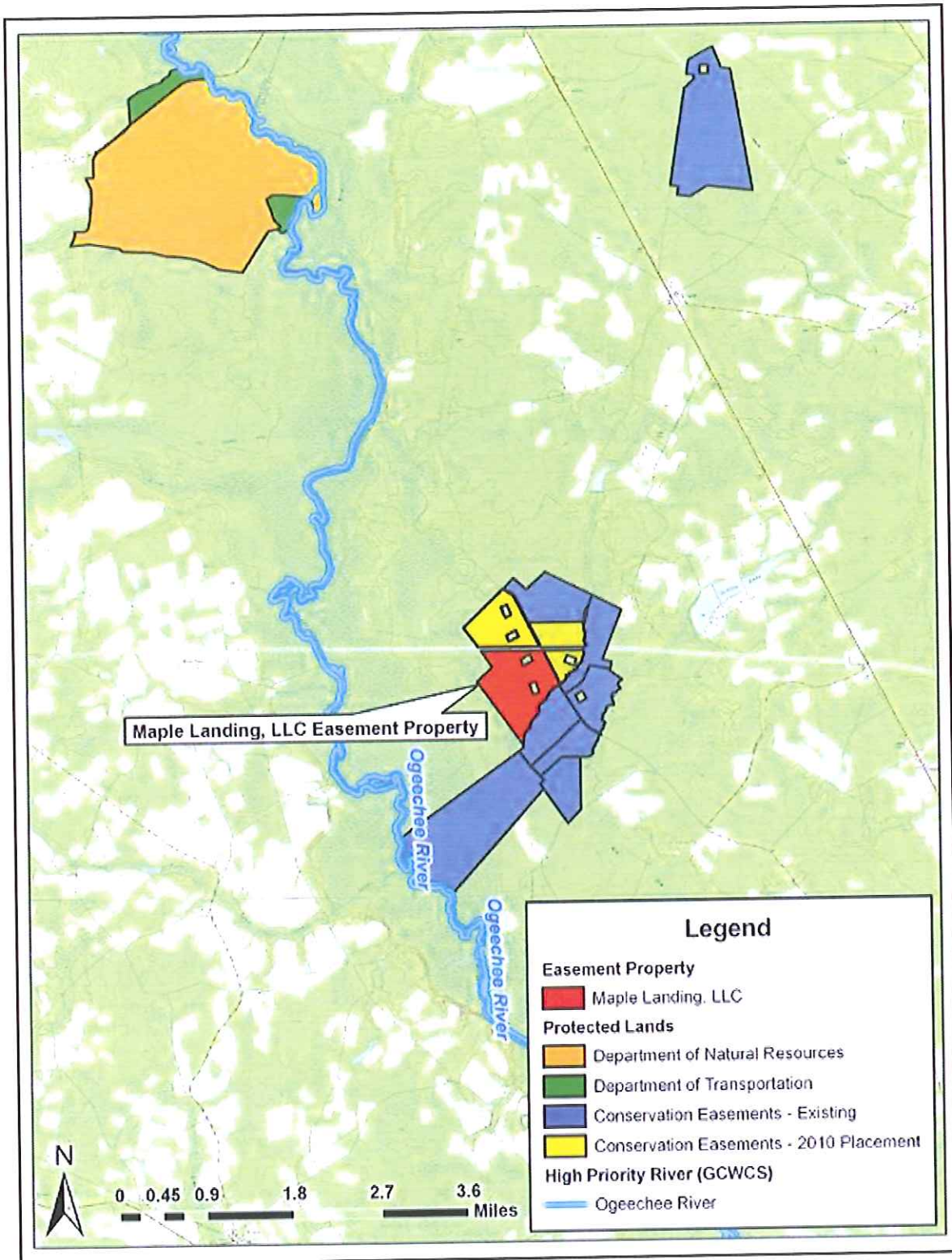
National Wetlands Inventory Map



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Proximity to Protected Land Map



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Appendix 4: Soils**Soils Table: Property Soil Description, Prime Farmland Rank, and Hydric Status**

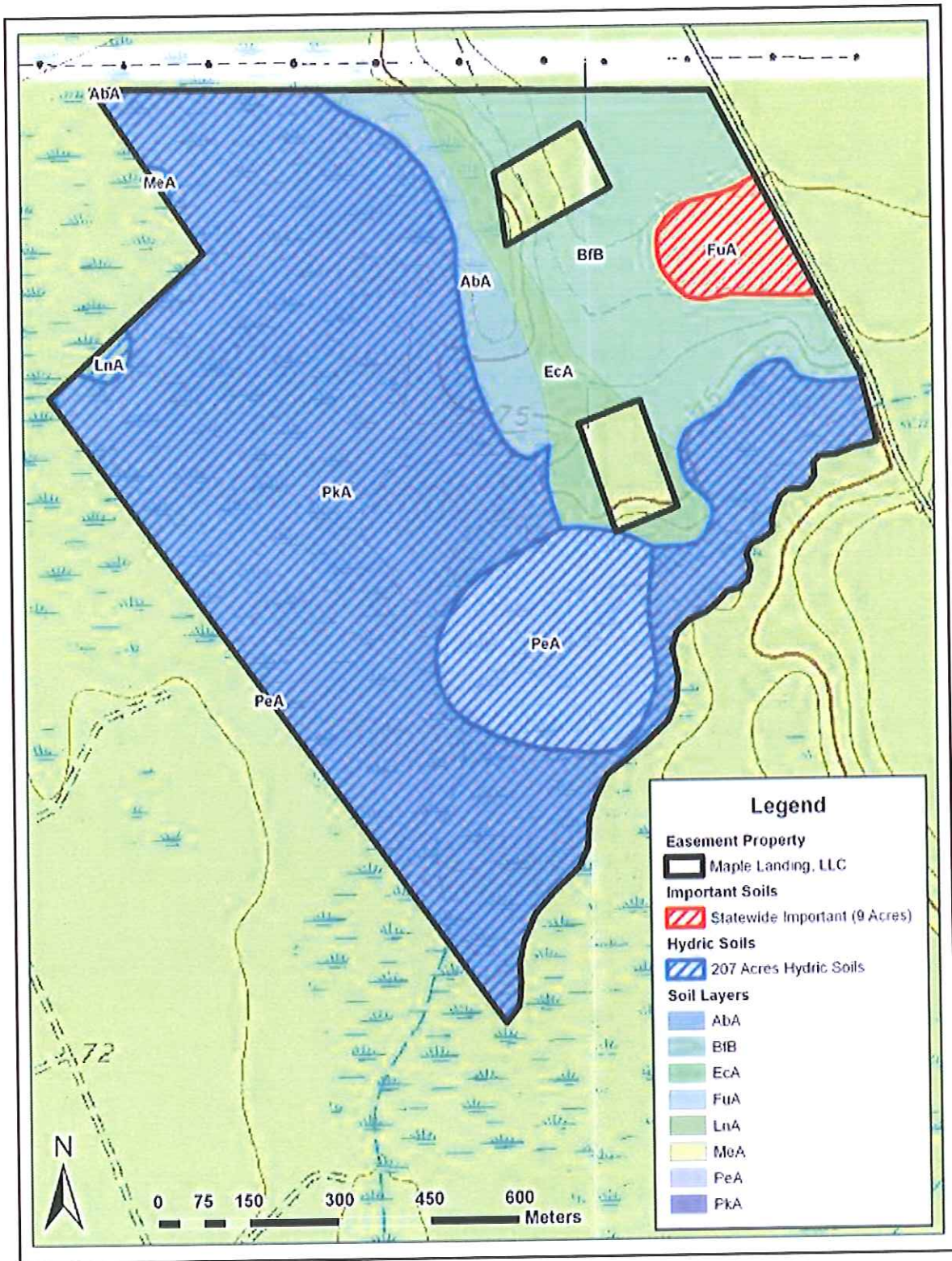
Symbol	Map Unit Name	Rank	Status	Acres	Percent
AbA	Albany sand, 0-2% slope			11.55	4.08%
BfB	Blanton-Foxworth complex, 0-5% slope			40.98	14.46%
EcA	Echaw-Centenary complex, 0-2% slope			14.95	5.27%
FuA	Fuquay loamy sand, 0-2% slope	Statewide Important		8.50	3.00%
LnA	Leon sand, 0-2% slope		Hydric	1.06	0.37%
MeA	Meldrim sand, 0-2% slope			0.27	0.10%
PeA	Pelham loamy sand, 0-2% slope		Hydric	26.17	9.23%
PkA	Pickney mucky sand, 0-1% slope, frequently flooded		Hydric	179.95	63.49%
			Totals	283.43	100.00%

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Grantee Initials J

Soils Map



Grantor Initials OM

Grantee Initials J

Appendix 5: Tables

List of Tables:

- Table 1: Characteristics Summary of EPA Level IV Coastal Plains Ecoregion of Georgia
- Table 2: Plant List of Dominant, Co-Dominant and Understory Species Identified on Property During Site Visit
- Table 3: Special Concern Animals, Plants and Natural Communities in Effingham County, Georgia (GADNR)
- Table 4: Southern Coastal Plain High Priority Plants (88 Records) from the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS)
- Table 5: Southern Coastal Plain High Priority Animals (74 Records) from the GCWCS
- Table 6: Amphibian & Reptile List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property
- Table 7: Bird List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property
- Table 8: Mammals List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Table 1 – EPA Level IV Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion Summary For Georgia

75 SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN												
Level IV Ecoregion		Physiography		Geology	Soil			Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temp. / Moisture Regimes	Precip. Mean annual (inches)	Frost Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temp. January min/max; July min/max, (F)			
75f. Sea Island Flatwoods	3934	Flat plains on lightly dissected marine terraces; swamps, low gradient streams with sandy and silty substrates.	Pleistocene and Pliocene marine sand, silt, and clay.	Ultisols (Paleoaquults, Paleudults, Albaquults); Alfisols (Endoaquults); Spodosols (Alaquods, Alorthods)	Ellabelle, Bladen, Pelham, Brookman, Leefield, Mandarin, Mascotte, Leon	Thermic / Aquic, some Udic	48-53	240-260	38/62 70/92	Southern mixed forest.	Evergreen forest / pine plantations, forested wetland.	


Grantor Initials OK

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Grantee Initials B

Table 2: Plant List of Dominant, Co-Dominant and Understory Species Identified on Property During Site Visit

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dominant Species	
Yellow Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Pine (Loblolly)	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Oak (Water)	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak (White)	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak (Willow)	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Loblolly-Bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>
Maple (Red)	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Hickory (Mockernut)	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Co-Dominant Species	
Oak (Laurel)	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>
Hickory (Water)	<i>Carya aquatica</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Maple (Silver)	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>
Tupelo (Water)	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Ash (Green)	<i>Fraxinus floridana</i>
Basswood (Carolina)	<i>Tilia caroliniana</i>
Birch (River)	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa salvatica</i>
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Elm (American)	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Elm (Winged)	<i>Ulmus alata</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Understory Species	
Magnolia (Southern)	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Oak (Live)	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak (Southern Red)	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
Oak (Turkey)	<i>Quercus laevis</i>
Oak (Blackjack)	<i>Quercus marilandica</i>
Oak (Bluejack)	<i>Quercus incana</i>
Cherry (Black)	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry (Laurel Cherry)	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
Devilwood	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>
Dogwood (flowering)	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>

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American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
Sumac (Winged)	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>
Waxmyrtle	<i>Morella cerifera</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Chinese Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Dwarf Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>
Eastern Baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Elliot Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>
Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
White Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
Cat Sawbrier	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
Catbrier	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>
Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>
Highbush Blackberry	<i>Rubus argutus</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Lanceleaf Greenbrier	<i>Smilax amallii</i>
Muscadine Grape	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>
Poison-Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Roundleaf Greenbrier	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
Sand Blackberry	<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum cistifolium</i>
Swamp Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium rankinii</i>
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Yellow Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium leuclepis</i>
Butterfly Pea	<i>Clitoria mariana</i>
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Giant Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Goldenweed	<i>Croptilon divaricatum</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Yankeeweed	<i>Euapatorium compsoitifolium</i>
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>

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Bushy Bluestem	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>
Butterfly Milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Elliot Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gyrans</i>
Giant Ironweed	<i>Vernonia altissima</i>
Great Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Indian Woodoats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>
Roundheaded Beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora cephalantha</i>
Roundheaded Rush	<i>Juncus scirpodes</i>
Rush	<i>Juncus coriaceus</i>
Silver Plumegrass	<i>Saccharum alopecuroides</i>
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Sugarcane Plumegrass	<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Variable Panicgrass	<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Switchcane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea ssp. Tecta</i>
Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Netted Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>
Virginia Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>

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Table 3. Special Concern Animals, Plants and Natural Communities in Effingham County, Georgia According to Georgia Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division.**Plants & Natural Communities - Effingham County, Georgia**

Taxonomy	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Effingham County, Georgia
Vascular Plants	<i>Epidendrum magnoliae</i>	Greenfly Orchid	G4	S3		U	Epiphytic on limbs of evergreen hardwoods; also in crevices of Altamaha Grit outcrops
	<i>Lachnocaulon beyrichianum</i>	Southern Bog-button	G4	S1?			Flatwoods
	<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>	Pond Spicebush	G2G3	S2	LE	E	Pond margins and wet savannas
	<i>Listera australis</i>	Southern Twayblade	G4	S2			Poorly drained circumneutral soils
	<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pond Spice	G3	S2		R	Cypress ponds; swamp margins
	<i>Magnolia pyramidata</i>	Pyramid Magnolia	G4	S3			Bluff and ravine forests
	<i>Peltandra sagittifolia</i>	Arrow Arum	G3G4	S2?			Swamps; wet hammocks on pristine sphagnum mats
	<i>Sarracenia flava</i>	Yellow Flytrap	G5?	S3S4		U	Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs
	<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	Carolina Pink	G5	S2?			Granite outcrops and sandhills near the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers
	<i>Stewartia malacodendron</i>	Silky Camellia	G4	S2		R	Along streams on lower slopes of beech-magnolia or beech-basswood-Florida maple forests
	<i>Vaccinium crassifolium</i>	Evergreen Lowbush	G4G5	SH			Open margins of Carolina bays
	Blackwater stream floodplain forest	Blackwater Swamp	GNR	SNR			Georgia habitat information not available
Natural Communities							

Animals - Effingham County, Georgia

Taxonomy	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Effingham County, Georgia
Amphibians	<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	T	Pine flatwoods; moist savannas; isolated cypress/gum ponds
	<i>Necturus punctatus</i>	Dwarf Waterdog	G4	S2			Sluggish streams with substrate of leaf litter or woody debris
	<i>Pseudacris brimleyi</i>	Brimley's Chorus Frog	G5	S1			Moist forests; swamps; bottomlands
	<i>Pseudobranchius striatus</i>	Broad-striped Dwarf Siren	G5T2T3	S3			Swamps; marshes; limesink ponds; cypress ponds
	<i>Rana virgatipes</i>	Carpenter Frog	G5	S3			Heavily vegetated swamps, bogs, blackwater streams, ponds

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Birds	<i>Stereochilus marginatus</i>	Many-lined Salamander	G5	S3			Sluggish, swampy streams and bayheads with substrate of leaf litter
	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	G5	S2	R		River swamps; marshes
	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	G5	S3			Lower coastal plain in thickets; woodland borders, and brushy areas
	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E		Open pine woods; pine savannas
Fish	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	G5	S4			Coniferous forests; brushy areas
	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Shortnose Sturgeon	G3	S2	E		Estuaries; lower end of large rivers in deep pools with soft substrates
	<i>Chologaster cornuta</i>	Swampfish	G5	S2S3			Georgia habitat information not available
	<i>Moxostoma sp. 4</i>	Brassy Jumprock	G4	S3S4			Medium to large streams with rocky substrate
Invertebrates	<i>Cordulegaster sayi</i>	Say's Spiketail	G2	S1S2	T		Silty-mucky seepage areas; pools of first order springfed streams
	<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	Yellow Lampmussel	G3G4	S2			Large to small rivers
	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	G5	S2?			Moist meadows; woods; swamps
	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Manatee	G2	S1S2	E		Open ocean; estuaries; tidal rivers
Reptiles	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	G5	S3	U		Heavily vegetated swamps, marshes, bogs, and small ponds; nest and possibly hibernate in surrounding uplands
	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	T		Sandhills; pine flatwoods; dry hammocks; summer habitat includes floodplains and bottomlands
	<i>Farancia erythrogramma</i>	Common Rainbow Snake	G4T4	S3			Rivers, streams, and associated swamps; springs
	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S2	T		Sandhills; dry hammocks; longleaf pine-turkey oak woods; old fields
	<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	T		Sandhills; fallow fields; longleaf pine-turkey oak
	<i>Micrurus fulvius fulvius</i>	Eastern Coral Snake	G5	S3			Hardwood forests; pine flatwoods; dry hammocks; sandhills
	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Slender Glass Lizard	G5T5	S3			Open woods; savannas; old fields; sandhills
	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G4T3	S3			Sandhills; scrub; old fields
	<i>Seminatrix pygaea pygaea</i>	Northern Florida Swamp Snake	G5T5	S3			Swamps; ponds; marshes; lakes

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Table 4: Southern Coastal Plain High Priority Plants (88 Records) from the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Amorpha georgiana</i> var. <i>georgiana</i>	Georgia indigo-bush	G3T2	S1			River terraces, floodplain woods, flint knoll outcrops, mesic habitats with wiregrass, longleaf pine, mixed oaks	UCP
<i>Amorpha herbacea</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	Florida leadbush	G4T9Q	S1			River terraces along the Apalachee River	LCP, if accepted as taxonomically significant
<i>Arabis georgiana</i>	Georgia rockcress	G2	S1	C	T	Rocky or sandy river bluffs and banks, in circumneutral soil	PD, RV, UCP; along Coosa, Oostanaula and lower Chattahoochee Rivers
<i>Ansida simpliciflora</i>	Chapman three-awn grass	G3	S1			Longleaf pine-wiregrass savannas	UCP
<i>Amoglossum diversifolium</i>	Variable-leaf Indian-plantain	G2	S2		T	Calcareous swamps	UCP
<i>Amoglossum sulcatum</i>	Grooved-stem Indian-plantain	G2G3	S1			Bottomland forests	UCP
<i>Asplenium heteroresiliens</i>	Morren's spleenwort	G2Q	S1		T	Limestone and marl outcrops; tabby ruins	UCP, LCP
<i>Astrogalius michauxii</i>	Sandhill milkvetch	G3	S2			Longleaf pine-wiregrass savannas; turkey oak scrub	UCP
<i>Baldonia atropurpurea</i>	Purple honeycomb head	G2G3	S2		R	Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Baptisia arachnifera</i>	Hairy rattlesnake	G1	S1	LE	E	Pine flatwoods	LCP, entire global range in parts of Bradley and Wayne Cos.
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf brickellia	G2G3	S2			Mesic hardwood forests	UCP
<i>Calamintha ashei</i>	Ash's wild savory	G3	S2		T	Chopped dunes	UCP, Tonnell and Candler Cos.
<i>Campoplex carolinae</i>	Sandhill's awned-moss	G1G2	S2?			Fall line sandhills, Altamaha Grit outcrops in partial shade of mesic oak forests	UCP
<i>Carex calcifugens</i>	Lime-fleeing sedge	G2G4	S1			Said by FNA to occur in "Mesic deciduous forests, in sandy loams and sands, usually on stream bank slopes."	LCP (only?)
<i>Carex dasycarpa</i>	Velvet sedge	G4?	S3		R	Evergreen hammocks; mesic hardwood forests	LCP, UCP
<i>Carex decomposita</i>	Cypress-knee sedge	G3	S2?			Swamps and lake margins on floating logs	LCP, UCP
<i>Carex godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's sedge	G3G4	S3?			Forested depressional wetlands	UCP, possibly LCP?, uncertain, verification needed
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	Mock hop sedge	G5	SU			Said by FNA to occur in "Wet forests, especially in openings around forest ponds, riverine wetlands, marshes, wet thickets, 0-500 m."	LCP?, uncertain, verification needed
<i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i>	Tickseed	G1G2	S1S2			Floodplain forests, streambanks	UCP, LCP
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida orange-grass	G2	S1			Moist pine barrens	LCP
<i>Diceranthera radfordiana</i>	Radford's dicranthera	G1Q	S1			Sandhills	LCP, entire global range consists of 2 small areas in McIntosh Co.
<i>Eccremidium floridanum</i>	Florida eccremidium moss	G1?	S1			Sandy or sometimes clay soil in open, disturbed sites, often in areas that are wet part of the year and quite dry other parts of the year; fields and roadsides, thin soil over rock outcrops, around margins of cypress	UCP
<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	Slender spikerush	G5T?	SU			Moist to wet sandy-peaty soils; pine flatwoods	RV, PD, where doubtfully recorded and in need of comparison with other named varieties known to be present

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Table 4 cont.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Elliottia racemosa</i>	Georgia plumie	G2G3	S2S3		T	Scrub forests; Altamaha Grit outcrops; open forests over ultramafic rock	PD, UCP, LCP, from Ft. Stewart to Ashburn, Turner Co. (adjunct on piedmont on Burks Mtn., Columbia Co.)
<i>Epidendrum concipsum</i>	Green-fly orchid	G4	S3		U	Epiphytic on limbs of evergreen hardwoods; also in groves of Altamaha Grit outcrops	UCP, LCP, widespread, sometimes locally abundant especially in bottomland forests along major rivers in Southeast Georgia
<i>Enochloa michauxii</i> var. <i>michauxii</i>	Michaux's cupgrass	G3G4T3T4	S1?			Coastal freshwater and brackish marshes; flatwoods	LCP, mdp in FNA shows records from Charlton, Glynn, Liberty and McIntosh Cos.
<i>Eupatorium anomalum</i>	Florida boneset	G2G3	SU			Wet, low ground	LCP, UCP, likely close to Florida pending scrutiny of closely related <i>E. mohrii</i> and <i>E. rotundifolium</i>
<i>Evolvulus sericeus</i> var. <i>sericeus</i>	Creeping morning-glory	G5T?	S1		E	Altamaha Grit outcrops; open calcareous uplands	UCP
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's wild privet	G2	S1			Mesic, maritime forests over shell mounds	LCP, Camden Co.
<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	Florida wild privet	G4	S2			Shell mounds on barrier islands in scrub or maritime forests	Restricted to shell middens overlooking or upon barrier islands; LCP
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Dwarf witch-alder	G3G4	S2		T	Openings in low woods and swamps; edges of seepage bogs	UCP, LCP, widely distributed from Fall Line Sandhills to more southern flatwoods
<i>Habenaria quinqueseta</i> var. <i>quinqueseta</i>	Michaux's orchid	G4G5T?	S1			Moist shade, Altamaha Grit outcrops; open pine woods	UCP, LCP, widely scattered sites
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S1		T	Wet savannas; ditches, sloughs and flatwood seeps	LCP, restricted to Okefenokee Basin
<i>Hypericum</i> sp. 3	Georgia St.-John's-wort	G3G3	S2S3			Seepage bogs, roadside ditches	UCP, LCP, upper Ogeechee and Canoochee watersheds (only?), and near Eulonia, McIntosh Co.
<i>Justicia angusta</i>	Narrowleaf water-willow	G3Q	SH			Roadside ditches; perhaps with <i>Hartwrightia</i> in shallow sloughs and wet savannas	LCP
<i>Lachnocaulon beynonianum</i>	Southern bog-button	G2G3	S1			Flatwoods	UCP, LCP
<i>Leitneria floridana</i>	Corkwood	G3	S1			Swamps; sawgrass-cabbage palmetto marshes	UCP, LCP
<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>	Pondberry	G2	S1	LE	E	Margins of seasonal ponds, both sandhill and limesink with swamp blackgum (<i>Nyssa biflora</i>)	LCP, UCP
<i>Lirioda aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3	S2		T	Cypress ponds; swamp margins	UCP, LCP, especially southeastern Georgia
<i>Lythrum carolinianum</i>	Carolina woorberry	G4	S1			Coastal sand spits	LCP, Cumberland Island, Camden Co.
<i>Malaxis spicata</i>	Florida adders-mouth orchid	G4?	S1			Low hammocks; spring-fed river swamps	UCP, LCP, potentially over Coastal Plain based on Florida distribution; documented recently only from LCP, historic from UCP in Jenkins Co.
<i>Matelea alabamensis</i>	Alabama milkvine	G2	S1		T	Open bluff forests; mesic margins of longleaf pine sandhills	UCP, LCP, on Gulf CP and an area of Atlantic CP along the Altamaha River, Wayne Co.
<i>Matelea pubiflora</i>	Trailing milkvine	G3C4	S2		R	Exposed sandy soils; sandhills	UCP, LCP
<i>Myriophyllum laxum</i>	Lax water-milfoil	G3	S2		T	Bluehole spring runs; shallow, sandy, swift-flowing creeks; clear, cool ponds	UCP, in many watersheds, most often in west-central Georgia sandhills
<i>Orbicularium virgatum</i>	Slender leather-root	G1	SH			Sandhills	LCP, Chatham Co.
<i>Oryzopsis temata</i>	Savanna cowbane	G3	S2			Wet pine savannas and bogs	UCP, widely scattered

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Table 4 cont.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Peltandra sagittifolia</i>	Arrow arum	G3G4	S2?			Swamps, wet hammocks on pristine sphagnum mids	UCP, LCP, locally abundant in Okefenokee Swamp
<i>Pentstemon dissectus</i>	Cutleaf beardtongue	G2	S2?	R		Altamaha Grit outcrops and adjacent pine savannas; rarely sandhills	UCP, endemic to Altamaha Grit (Tifton Uplands)
<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i> var. <i>sinuatus</i>	Trailing bean-vine	G4T3?	S2?			Sandhills; dry pinelands and hammocks	UCP, LCP
<i>Physostegia leprophylla</i>	Tidal marsh obedient-plant	G4?	S2S3		T	Freshwater tidal marshes; perhaps disjunct in wet savannas of extreme SW Georgia	LCP, coastal cos. on tidally influenced shorelines; reports from UCP in SW Georgia need verification
<i>Plantago sparsiflora</i>	Pineland plantain	G3	S2			Open, wet pine savannas, shallow ditches	UCP, LCP
<i>Platanthera blephariglotis</i> var. <i>white fringed-orchid</i>	White fringed-orchid	G4G5T4?	S1?			Bogs, seeps, roadsides, wet savannas	UCP, LCP; scattered from Fall Line Sandhills to coast and South Georgia plantations
<i>Platanthera blephariglotis</i> var. <i>conspicua</i>	Southern white fringed-orchid	G4G5T3T4	S2?			Open, wet meadows, pine flatwoods	UCP, LCP, extreme Southeast Georgia, historic in Southwest Georgia
<i>Platanthera chapmanii</i>	Chapman's fringed-orchid	G4?	S1			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP, documented from 9 cos., scattered on coastal plain
<i>Platanthera integra</i>	Yellow fringed-orchid	G3G4	S2			Coastal beaches in dune depressions and among protected accumulations of beach wrack	LCP
<i>Polygonum glaucum</i>	Sea-beach knotweed	G3	SH			Altamaha Grit outcrops	UCP
<i>Portulaca biloba</i>	Grit portulaca	G1G2	S1			Grassy saw palmetto barrens, longleaf pine grasslands, sometimes with <i>Schwalbea americana</i>	LCP, UCP, widely scattered, including barrier islands
<i>Pterodlossaspis ecrislata</i>	Wild coco	G2	S1			Tidal freshwater marshes	LCP, narrow endemic from Savannah into South Carolina
<i>Ptilimum</i> sp. 1	Mock bishop-wood	G1	SH			Bogs, flatwoods	Uncertain, documentation needed, UCP, LCP
<i>Rhynchospora breviflora</i>	Short-bristled beakrush	G3G4	SU			Swamps	UCP, LCP
<i>Rhynchospora decurrens</i>	Decurrent beakrush	G3G4	S1?			Flatwoods depressions	LCP (only?), to be considered as a rarity from Okefenokee Swamp, whence all specimens from Georgia came
<i>Rhynchospora fernaldii</i>	Fernald's beakrush	G3G4	SR			Pebbly, sandhill seepage slopes; streamhead pocosins	LCP, an old record from Coffee Co. near Douglas
<i>Rhynchospora macro</i>	Many-bristled beakrush	G3	S1?			Margins of limestone depression ponds (dolines)	UCP
<i>Rhynchospora pleiantha</i>	Glacial thread-leaved beakrush	G2	SH			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Rhynchospora punctata</i>	Spotted beakrush	G1?	S1?			Open, slash pine flatwoods	LCP, outer Coastal Plain on the Barrier Island Sequence
<i>Ruellia nudiflora</i>	Night-blooming wild petunia	G2	SH			Calcareous bluff forests; maritime forests over shell mounds	UCP, LCP
<i>Sagaretta multiflora</i>	Climbing buckthorn	G4	S1?		T	Low woods and seasonal wet swamps with <i>Carex</i> leptalea, <i>Rhynchospora miliacea</i>	UCP, LCP, perhaps widespread, including a pond on Sapelo Island
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	Chapman's arrowhead	G5T3?	S3?			Shell mound forests	LCP
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	Soapberry	G5	S1				

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Table 4 cont.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Sarracenia flava</i>	Yellow flytrap	G5?	S3S4		U	Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Sarracenia minor</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Hooded pitcherplant	G4T4	S4			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Sarracenia minor</i> var. <i>okfenokeensis</i>	Okfenokee giant	G4T2T3	S2S3			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	LCP, Okfenokee Basin only
<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i>	Parrot pitcherplant	G4	S2S3		T	Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>	Sweet pitcherplant	G3	S2	(PS)	E	Atlantic white cedar swamps; wet savannas	UCP, in two areas, Atlantic Coastal Plain and Fall Line Sandhills west of Macon
<i>Schoenofolium elliptici</i>	White sunnyspell	G3	S1?			Wet savannas	LCP, few observations from Wayne and Brantley Cos
<i>Scutellaria altamaha</i>	Altamaha skullcap	G2G3	S1?			Sandy, deciduous woods	UCP, LCP, (only?), perhaps adjacent Piedmont or Southeast Georgia
<i>Scutellaria arenicola</i>	Sandhill skullcap	G3G4	SH			Sandy scrub	LCP, Trail Ridge, Camden Co.
<i>Scutellaria mellichampii</i>	Mellichamp's skullcap	G7Q	S1?			Sandy deciduous woods	LCP, UCP, widely scattered
<i>Sideroxylon</i> sp. 1	Dwarf buckthorn	G3Q	S3			Dry longleaf pine woods with oak understory; often hidden in wiregrass	UCP, LCP
<i>Sideroxylon thornii</i>	Swamp buckthorn	G2	S2		E	Forested limestone depressions, calcareous swamps	UCP, LCP
<i>Sphagnum cyclophyllum</i>	Round-leaved peat-moss	G3	S2			CP, bare sand where wet or submerged for part of the year and then drying, as around seasonal ponds in pine barrens. PD: seepage over granite outcrops	PD, LCP, UCP
<i>Spiranthes floridana</i>	Florida ladies-tresses	G1	S1?			Wet savannas with wiregrass	LCP
<i>Sporobolus pinetorum</i>	Pinecland dropseed	G3	S2?			Along streams on lower slopes of beech-magnolia or beech-basswood-Florida maple forests	PD, UCP
<i>Stewartia malacodendron</i>	Silky camellia	G4	S2		R		
<i>Tillandsia bartonii</i>	Bartoni's airplant	G4	S2				
<i>Vaccinium cerasifolium</i>	Evergreen lowbush blueberry	G4G5	SH			Open margins of Carolina bays	LCP, historically in or near Screven Co.
<i>Xyris drummondii</i>	Drummond's yellow-eyed grass	G3	S1			Pine flatwoods	UCP, LCP
<i>Xyris scaberrima</i>	Harper's yellow-eyed grass	G3	S1			Sedge bogs, pitcherplant bogs; pine flatwoods	UCP, LCP

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Table 5: Southern Coastal Plain High Priority Animals (74 Records) from the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS)

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
4A	<i>Cordulegaster sayi</i>	Say's spiketail	G2	S1		Trickling hillside seepages in deciduous forest near weedy fields	Southeastern coastal plain only.
AM	<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Flatwoods salamander	G2G3	S2	LT	Pine flatwoods; moist savannas; isolated cypress/gum ponds	Lower CP, extremely localized throughout large but fragmented range. Only four sites with known extant populations
AM	<i>Desmognathus quercinus</i>	Southern dusky salamander	G5	S3		In or around the margins of slowly moving or stagnant bodies of water with mucky, acidic soils; cypress swamps, floodplains, sloughs	Lower CP
AM	<i>Necturus punctatus</i>	Dwarf waterdog	G4	S2		Sluggish streams with substrate of leaf litter or woody debris	Atlantic drainages, primarily CP, one record in the PD
AM	<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped newt	G2G3	S2	R	Pine flatwoods, sandhills; isolated wetlands	CP
AM	<i>Pseudobranchius striatus</i>	Dwarf siren	G5	S3		Swamps, marshes; limesink ponds; cypress ponds	lower CP
AM	<i>Rana capito</i>	Gopher frog	G3G4	S3		Sandhills; dry pine flatwoods; breed in isolated wetlands	CP
AM	<i>Stereochilus marginatus</i>	Many-lined salamander	G5	S3		Sluggish, swampy streams and bayheads with substrate of leaf litter	eastern CP
BI	<i>Amphispiza aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	SAR	Open pine or oak woods; old fields; grassy forest regeneration	RV, PD, CP; where appropriate habitat
BI	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's sparrow	G4	S3	SAR	Grassy areas, especially wet grasslands; wet pine savanna & flatwoods	CP, PD - historically and migrants
BI	<i>Ammodramus savanarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	G5	S4		Grassland surrounded by open country (ag, grassland etc.)	CP, PD predominantly, less common in OU, RV, rare in BR
BI	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot (SE winter population)	G5	S3	SAR	Beaches and sandbars	Coastal
BI	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping plover	G3	S1	(LELT)	Sandy beaches, mud and sand flats; isolated sand spits	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's plover	G5	S2	R	Sandy beaches, sand and mud flats, dunes, and back dune swales	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern bobwhite	G5	S4		Early successional mixed grass/soybean habitat; longleaf pine savanna	CP most numerous; uncommon in PD, RV; scattered in OU, BR
BI	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	G5	S3		Coastal aquatic environments, salt and fresh, nests with other waders in low thick cover	All coastal counties
BI	<i>Elaeoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed kite	G5	S2	SAR	River swamps and upland adjacent habitats particularly with large, emergent pines and pine islands; marshes	CP - nesting primarily in SE CP with scattered records statewide post breeding
BI	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Southeastern American kestrel	G5T4	S3	SAR	Pine sandhills and savannas; open country with scattered trees for nesting; military base habitats; artificial/man-made nesting habitats include nest boxes, power poles, building columns	CP
BI	<i>Grus carolinensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T3T3	S1		Freshwater prairies	Restricted to Okefenokee and Grand Bay
BI	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	G5	S2	SAR	Sandy beaches, tidal flats, salt marshes, oyster shell bars	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	G4	S2	(PSLT, PDL)	Edges of lakes & large rivers; seacoasts	CP - primarily and reservoirs and rivers PD, BR, RV

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CONSERVATION EASEMENT BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT

Table 5 cont. Group Codes: AA = aquatic arthropod; AM = amphibian; BI = bird; FI = fish; MA = mammal; MO = mollusk; RE = reptile

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
BI	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked stilt	G5	S3	(PS)		Shallow ponds, lagoons, isolated freshwater wetlands, dredge spoil sites, managed wetlands	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least bittern	G4	S3			Freshwater and brackish marshes with tall, dense emergent vegetation. Nests close to open areas	Probably more common as a breeder in CP due to much more potentially suitable habitat than in PD
BI	<i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	G4T3Q	S?	SAR		Open woods; field edges; savannas	CP - primary area of abundance; scattered and low number in the PD (none in 20-county metro Atlanta area); low numbers in RV
BI	<i>Lateralus jamaicensis</i>	Black rail	G4	S2?	SAR		Freshwater marsh grassy margins; wet grassy meadows; brackish high marsh	PD, CP - most likely breeding would occur in eastern PD or along Coast
BI	<i>Limnethypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's warbler	G4	S3	SAR		Dense undergrowth with heavy litter (CP MI); canebrakes in swamps and river floodplains (CP)	Although found widespread, bulk of population restricted to river floodplains of CP and PD; small BR population
BI	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	G4	S2	(PS)LE	E	Cypress/gum ponds; freshwater marshes; saltmarshes, river swamps; bays, isolated wetlands, ephemeral wetlands, coastal hammocks	1,200 pairs nesting in Coastal Plain 2002, with post-nest dispersal throughout state
BI	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	G5	S3			Saltmarsh openings, Mud flats, shell rakes, outer barrier sand spits	All coastal counties
BI	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted bunting	G5	S3	SAR		Shrub-scrub and open grassy habitats; open mature pine forest and maritime oak forest associated with freshwater wetlands	CP - primarily barrier islands and immediate coast with scattered occurrences up major river corridors; occurrences in CP agricultural lands reduced and poorly understood
BI	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	E	Open pine woods; pine savannas	Found mostly in CP, also lower PD. Disjunct populations in counties of Muscogee, Chatahoochee (Ft Benning); Liberty, Long, Bryan (Ft Stewart); Charlton, Brantley (Okefenokee NWR, private); Jones, Jasper (Piedmont NWR, Oconee NWR, Hitchiti), Thomas, Grady
BI	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King rail	G4G5	S3			Freshwater marshes, often cattail burrush, cutgrass, for breeding; also brackish marshes non-breeding (saltmarshes?)	Principally Piedmont and CP; possibly R&V
BI	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black skimmer	G5	S1			Sandy beaches, isolated accretional sand spits, N and S toes of barrier islands	Strictly outer coast
BI	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least tern	G4	S3	(PS)LE	R	Sandy beaches; sandbars, large flat gravel roof tops	Coastal Counties
BI	<i>Sterna nigrifrons</i>	Gull-billed tern	G5	S1		T	Outer sand beaches and mud flats, salt marshes; fields on barrier islands; isolated sand spits	Coastal
BI	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl	G5	S3S4			Grassland savanna with large cavity trees, also neighborhoods with large cavity trees, generally needs open country	Local: CP, PD, RV, CU, rare in BR
FI	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Shortnose sturgeon	G3	S2	LE	E	Estuaries, lower end of large rivers in deep pools with soft substrates	Atlantic drainage large rivers
FI	<i>Esoxoma okatoe</i>	Bluebarred pygmy sunfish	G2G3	S1S2			Temporary ponds and stream backwaters with dense aquatic vegetation	Fort Gordon
FI	<i>Emmeoantheus caeruleus</i>	Blackdotted sunfish	G4	S1		R	Blackwater streams; bays, cypress/gum ponds	Disjunct historic localities in SE GA, T. Peterson (recent) able to find at one historic locale outside of OK Swamp
FI	<i>Lucania goodei</i>	Bluetil killifish	G5	S1		U	Heavily vegetated ponds and streams with little or no current; frequently associated with springs	Lower Flint River system and in McIntosh County on east coast of GA

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Table 5 cont. Group Codes: AA = aquatic arthropod; AM = amphibian; BI = bird; FI = fish; MA = mammal; MO = mollusk; RE = reptile

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
FI	<i>Micropterus notus</i>	Suwannee bass	G3	S2		R	Flowing water over rocky shoals or large springs and spring runs	Suwannee drainage so. GA
MA	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed mole	G5	S2?			Moist meadows, woods, swamps	Known only from Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Effingham, Jackson, and Union counties
MA	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat	G3G4	S3?		R	Pine forests; hardwood forests; caves; abandoned buildings; bridges; bottomland hardwood forests and cypress-gum swamps	Range in state disjunct - <i>C. rafinesquii</i> found in northern BR and C r. macrotis found in lower CP. Not known from PD, but other subspecies might occur there.
MA	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic right whale	G1	S1 and S?	LE	E	Inshore and offshore oceanic waters of Georgia	Occurs along the entire Georgia coast and also observed offshore up to 40 nm. Most frequently observed in waters > 8ft. Maximum depth or distance from shore is unknown but strongly suspected to occur West of the Gulf Stream
MA	<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Southeastern pocket gopher	G5	S4			Sandy well-drained soils in open pine woodlands with grassy or herbaceous groundcover, fields, grassy roadsides	Early widespread over CP, but population apparently greatly reduced and fragmented; small local populations
MA	<i>Lasiurus inermis</i>	Northern yellow bat	G4G5	S2S3			Wooded areas near open water or fields	Has been found only in lower CP
MA	<i>Neotoma aloni</i>	Round-tailed muskrat	G3	S3		T	Freshwater marshes; bogs	Okefenokee and surrounding areas in Camden, Charlton, and Ware, also Grand Bay WMA in Lanier and Lowndes, also Brooks.
MA	<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S?			Pine forests; pine savannas	Some sources say this subspecies only occurs in extreme SE corner of Georgia around Okefenokee Swamp. However, Turner and Laemmle (1993) say S. n. shermani occurs up into Piedmont.
MA	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	G2	S1S2	LE	E	Inshore ocean, estuaries, tidal rivers, warm and fresh water discharges	Found in six coastal counties. These animals are unique because they can migrate between fresh and salt water.
MA	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	G5	S?			Coastal estuarine and offshore waters of Georgia	Bottlenose dolphins range in all 5 coastal counties, Camden, Glynn, McIntosh, Liberty, Bryan, and Chatham. All tidal rivers and creeks provide dolphin habitat. They also extend offshore, CP.
MA	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2			Large undeveloped wooded tracts in areas that include multiple forest types	Parts of Echols, Clinch, Charlton, Ware, and Brantley counties support breeding population. Individuals frequently wander into surrounding counties and along Altamaha corridor.
MO	<i>Alasmidotheria triangulata</i>	Southern elktoe	G2Q	S1			Large creeks and river mainstems in sandy mud and rock pools	Confined to the Chattahoochee, Flint, Ogeechee, Savannah river drainages
MO	<i>Alasmidotheria varicosa</i>	Brook floater	G3	S2			Small rivers and creeks in sand and gravel shoals	Present distribution includes 4 sites in the Chattahoochee River in Rabun County (Savannah River drainage)
MO	<i>Elliptio fraternus</i>	Brother spike	G1	SU			Sandy substrates of river channels with swift current	Uncertain of range in Savannah River system
MO	<i>Fusconaia masoni</i>	Atlantic pigtoe	G2	S1	E		Moderate to fast current in substrate of sand or gravel	Historical range included 6 sites in the Ogeechee and Savannah River basins, all of which have been extirpated. One newly discovered population was found in Williamson Swamp Creek in Jefferson County (Alderman 1991)
MO	<i>Medionidus walkeri</i>	Suwannee moccasinshell	G1	SH			Large creeks and medium-sized rivers with sand and gravel substrate	Endemic to the Suwannee River basin in GA and FL

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Table 5 cont. Group Codes: AA = aquatic arthropod; AM = amphibian; BI = bird; FI = fish; MA = mammal; MO = mollusk; RE = reptile

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
MO	<i>Quincunidia kleimiana</i>	Suwannee pigtoe	G1	S2			Small to large rivers in the Suwannee Basin, in slow to moderate current, pools or flowing rivers, often in detritus. More common in Apalachee and Withlacoochee rivers and tributaries.	Endemic to the Suwannee River basin in GA and FL.
MO	<i>Toxolasma pullus</i>	Savannah flutput	G2	S2			Altamaha River, Savannah River	Historical distribution included the Altamaha River basin (Johnson 1970, Sepkoski and Rex 1974, and Keffert 1981). Present distribution from recent surveys appears to be only the Ogeechee River (Keffert pers. com.).
RE	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	G3	S2	LT	T	Open ocean; sounds; coastal rivers; beaches	Ocean, sounds, coastal rivers, beaches
RE	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	G3	S2	(LE,LT)	T	Open ocean; sounds; coastal rivers; beaches	Ocean, sounds, coastal rivers, beaches
RE	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted turtle	G5	S3		U	Heavily vegetated swamps, marshes, bogs, and small ponds; nest and possibly hibernates in surrounding wetlands	Widely distributed across CP
RE	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G4	S4			Early successional habitats on barrier islands and mainland; pine flatwoods; sandhills	CP, including barrier islands
RE	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	G3	S2	LE	E	Open ocean; sounds; coastal beaches	Ocean, sounds, beaches
RE	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	T	Sandhills; pine flatwoods; dry hammocks; summer habitat includes floodplains and bottomlands	Middle and lower CP
RE	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	Coat skink	G5	S2			Mesic forests; often near streams, springs or bogs	Very little known about range especially in CP
RE	<i>Eumeces egregius</i>	Mole skink	G4	S3	(PS)		Coastal dunes; longleaf pine-turkey oak woods; dry hammocks	Widespread throughout CP
RE	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	G3	S2	(PS,LT)	T	Sandhills; dry hammocks; longleaf pine-turkey oak woods; old fields	CP
RE	<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern hognose snake	G2	S2			Sandhills; fallow fields; longleaf pine-turkey oak	CP
RE	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's or Atlantic ridley	G1	S1	LE	E	Open ocean; sounds; coastal rivers; beaches	Ocean, sounds, coastal rivers
RE	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4	S3		T	Large streams and rivers; impoundments; river swamps	Gulf CP drainages
RE	<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>	Diamondback terrapin	G4	S3			Entire coast, estuarine and marine edge. All saltmarsh, beaches	Strictly Coastal
RE	<i>Ophisaurus mimicus</i>	Mimic glass lizard	G3	S2			Pine flatwoods; savannas; seepage bogs	Lower CP; substantial gaps in range
RE	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugilis</i>	Florida pine snake	G4T3?	S3			Sandhills; scrub; old field	CP
RE	<i>Rhineura floridana</i>	Florida worm lizard	G4	S1			Dry upland hammocks, sand pine and longleaf pine-turkey oak sandhills; old fields	Lanier Co. in CP
RE	<i>Tarantula relicta</i>	Florida crowned snake	G5	S1			Sandhills, scrub, and moist hammocks	Lowndes Co. in CP

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Table 6: Amphibian & Reptile List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Common Name	Scientific Name
Toads & Frogs	
Oak Toad	<i>Bufo quercicus</i>
Southern Toad	<i>Bufo terrestris</i>
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>
Southern Cricket Frog	<i>Acris gryllus</i>
Cope's Grey Treefrog	<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>
Green Treefrog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>
Squirrel Treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>
Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>
Southern Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris nigrita</i>
Little Grass Frog	<i>Pseudacris ocularis</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Southern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana sphenoccephala</i>
Eastern Shadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
Newts & Salamanders	
Marbled Salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>
Mole Salamander	<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>
Turtles & Tortoises	
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>
Pond Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>
Eastern Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>
Five-lined Skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>
Broadhead Skink	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>
Eastern Glass Lizard	<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>
Green Anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>
Venomous & Non-Venomous Snakes	
Copperhead Snake	<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>
Cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>
Timber Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>
Pygmy Rattlesnake	<i>Sistrus miliaris</i>
Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Rat Snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>
Eastern Hognose Snake	<i>Heterodon platirrhinos</i>
Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>
Red-bellied Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Smooth Earth Snake	<i>Virginia valeriae</i>

Table 7: Bird List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Common Name	Scientific Name
Herons & Bitterns (Ardeidae)	
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea Herodias</i>
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Swans, Geese & Ducks (Anatidae)	
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Ross's Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>
Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>
Ospreys, Hawks & Kites (Accipitridae)	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Caracaras & Falcons (Falconidae)	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Quail & Turkeys (Phasianidae)	
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Snipe, Woodcock, & Sandpipers (Scolopacidae)	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
Plovers & Lapwings (Charadriidae)	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>
Finches & Allies (Fingillidae)	
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
Cuckoos, Roadrunners & Allies (Cuculidae)	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Woodpeckers & Wrynecks (Picidae)	
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>

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Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Jays, Magpies & Crows (Corvidae)	
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>
Common Night Hawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Barn Owls (Tytonidae)	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Typical Owls (Strigidae)	
Eastern Screech Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>
Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Titmice, Verdins & Bushtits (Paridae)	
Carolina Chickadee	<i>Parus carolinensis</i>
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>
Pigeons & Doves (Columbidae)	
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
Swifts (Apodidae)	
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Swallows (Hirundinidae)	
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
Nuthatches (Sittidae)	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta Canadensis</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)	
Great-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Wrens (Troglodytidae)	
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Old World Warblers, Gnatcatchers & Kinglets (Muscicapidae)	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
New World Warblers (Parulidae)	
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Mockingbirds & Thrashers (Mimidae)	
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Thrushes (Turdidae)	
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Waxwings (Bombycillidae)	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedorum</i>
Shrikes (Laniidae)	
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Starlings (Sturnidae)	
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Emberizids (Emberizidae)	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrine</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothru ater</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerine</i>
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
New World Vultures (Cathartidae)	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Vireo (Vireonidae)	

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White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Icterus oberi</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>

Table 8: Mammal List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution and Habitat
Rodents		
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Common. Found statewide in hardwood forests, mixed forests, and urban areas.
Eastern Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Ranges across the forested eastern one half of the U.S., and is found throughout Georgia. This attractive species has also been introduced in several western cities, including Seattle, Washington and San Francisco, California. This large tree squirrel favors mature deciduous and pine-oak woodlands, but also occurs at forest edges and in riparian woodlands.
Southern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Found across the eastern U.S. in hardwood and mixed hardwood - pine forests where there are many old trees with natural cavities or woodpecker holes. It is present throughout Georgia. Most common in mature, broad-leaved forests, but also found in coniferous-deciduous woodlands, and urban areas.
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Native to coniferous forest and is also found in temperate broadleaf woodlands.
Southeastern Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Very limited distribution. It is found only on the Coastal Plains of Georgia, Alabama, and the northern half of Florida. Usually occurs in dry, sandy soils, but may inhabit well-drained, gravelly, upland sites.
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Found statewide in all habitats with open water. Considered a pest in some areas, because of flooding caused by construction of dams.
Marsh Rice Rat	<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Occurs throughout Georgia where favorable habitat is present. The species ranges throughout the southeastern United States. Found in wet meadows and dense vegetation near marshes, swamps, streams, ponds, and ditches.
Eastern Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Species has a southeastern U.S. distribution, ranging from Virginia west to southern Arkansas, south to eastern Texas, and east throughout northern Florida. The Eastern Harvest Mouse can be found anywhere in

		Georgia in suitable habitat. Once common in old fields containing dense stands of weeds and grasses, but may be declining.
Oldfield Mouse	<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Poorly known. Primarily distributed in sandy-soiled habitats in eastern and southern Georgia, but also occurs in west-central and northwestern parts of state. Occurs in fallow fields with herbaceous vegetation, and along roadsides in agricultural areas.
Cotton Mouse	<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Found throughout the southeastern quarter of the U.S., but does not occur in the highlands of the Appalachian mountains or in the Piedmont Region. Found in dense underbrush, bottomland hardwood forests, and a variety of other habitats, including old fields, upland forests, hammocks, and swamps.
Golden Mouse	<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Found throughout the southeastern quarter of the U.S., from Virginia to Missouri south to eastern Texas to Georgia and the northern half of Florida. Common in a variety of habitats, including woodlands, floodplains, borders of fields, and thickets bordering swamps and dense woods.
Eastern Woodrat	<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Occurs throughout all of Georgia except for a pie - shaped wedge in the Piedmont Region of northeastern Georgia. Elsewhere in the United States, it ranges from Connecticut west to eastern Colorado, south to Texas, and east to Florida. It is absent from the Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina and the Coastal Plain from North Carolina to Maryland. Usually found associated with rocky outcrops, but also in areas with dense vegetation.
Woodland Vole	<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Occur largely in woodland areas where ground cover in the form of leaf litter and lodged grasses offers suitable protection.
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Found nearly statewide in scattered wetland habitats like river bottoms and beaver swamps. Habitats include saline, brackish, and freshwater streams; marshes; ponds; lakes; ditches; and rivers.
Round-tailed Muskrat	<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Endemic to the extreme southeastern corner of Georgia and peninsular Florida.
Nutria	<i>Myocaster coypus</i>	Exotic. A South American native introduced into the United States for fur farming and weed control. Occupies fresh and brackish wetlands in southern Georgia. The Nutria is now common to abundant in Gulf coastal marshes and along major waterways on the Coastal Plain. There are populations established on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as well.
Bats		
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Found statewide; although common

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		throughout its distribution, it is rare with no breeding colonies known.
Southeastern Myotis	<i>Myotis austroriparius.</i>	May be most common in southern tier of counties.
Eastern Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus.</i>	Found statewide and common. Occupies hollow trees, tree foliage, caves, mines, rock crevices, and buildings.
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus.</i>	Found statewide and common. Roosts typically in human-made structures, but also in caves, mines, hollow trees, and crevices, or behind loose bark. Commonly inhabits bat houses, attics, and louvered attic vents.
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Found statewide and common. Roosts in a variety of trees, but frequently uses clumps of Spanish moss.
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Poorly known. Found statewide, but are few records of this large (avg. 25 g [1 oz.]) species in Georgia.
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii.</i>	Poorly known. Found statewide, but among least-known bats in region.
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans.</i>	Poorly known. Little known of distribution and habits.
Carnivores		
Coyote.	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Found statewide, including urban areas. Common in all habitats.
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus.</i>	Found in mixed pine-hardwood forests of the Piedmont region. Common in forested habitats statewide.
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor.</i>	Common in all habitats statewide, including urban areas. Often associated with water, especially bottomland swamps, marshes, and flooded woodlands.
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Poorly known. Probably found statewide, but little known about current status. Lives in woodlands, forest edges, fencerows, agricultural, and urban areas.
Mink.	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Poorly known. This semiaquatic species occurs statewide, usually near permanent water. Status of populations unknown.
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis.</i>	Found statewide, especially in open areas, forest edges, and urban habitats. Although usually common, abundance varies significantly within Georgia; some regions having high populations and others having few, or no, individuals present.
Eastern Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius.</i>	Found in a variety of habitats such as pastures, woodlands, forest edges, and farmlands. Although statewide in distribution, little known about this species.
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus.</i>	Common statewide in a wide array of habitats including dense understory, bottomland hardwood forests, swamps, and farmlands.
Insectivores		

Southern Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina carolinensis.</i>	Commonly found in forests, marshes, fields, and bogs. Southern Short-tailed Shrews range throughout the state except in the mountains of northern Georgia.
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Poorly known. Weighs less than one-quarter of an ounce. Occupies a diversity of habitats, but probably prefers mesic sites.
Southeastern Shrew	<i>Sorex longirostris.</i>	Poorly known. Occupies a variety of habitats from bogs and marshes to upland grassy areas and forests, and even bare hillsides and dry upland hardwoods. May favor moist areas bordering swamps, marshes, lakes, and streams.
Eastern Mole	<i>Scalopus aquaticus.</i>	Found statewide and common in a variety of habitats in both forested and un-forested areas. Occupies moist, loose, sandy or loamy soils, and spends most of life underground.
Rabbits		
Marsh Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>	Poorly known. Restricted to southernmost counties. Primarily occurs in and around marshes and swamps.
Swamp Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus.</i>	Poorly known. Distributed statewide in scattered wetland habitats like river bottoms and beaver swamps. Found in floodplain forests, wooded bottomlands, briar and honeysuckle patches, and canebrakes.
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus.</i>	Common and found statewide. Primarily occurs in deciduous forests and forest edges, but also in grasslands, along fencerows, and in urban areas.
Ungulates		
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus.</i>	This common and important game species is a browser and grazer found statewide, including urban habitats.
Opossum		
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	North America's only marsupial. Lives in a wide-variety of habitats including deciduous forest, open woods and farmland. It tends to prefer wet areas like marshes, swamps and stream and river bottoms.
Armadillo		
Armadillo, Common Long-Nosed Armadillo, Nine-Banded Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	Not known in Georgia until the 1950s, it has expanded its range and now occurs as far north as Athens in the upper Piedmont. They generally avoid or are scarce in very wet or very dry habitats. Habitat suitability likely depends more on the characteristics of the substrate or soils, rather than vegetation type due to the armadillo's feeding and burrowing behavior.